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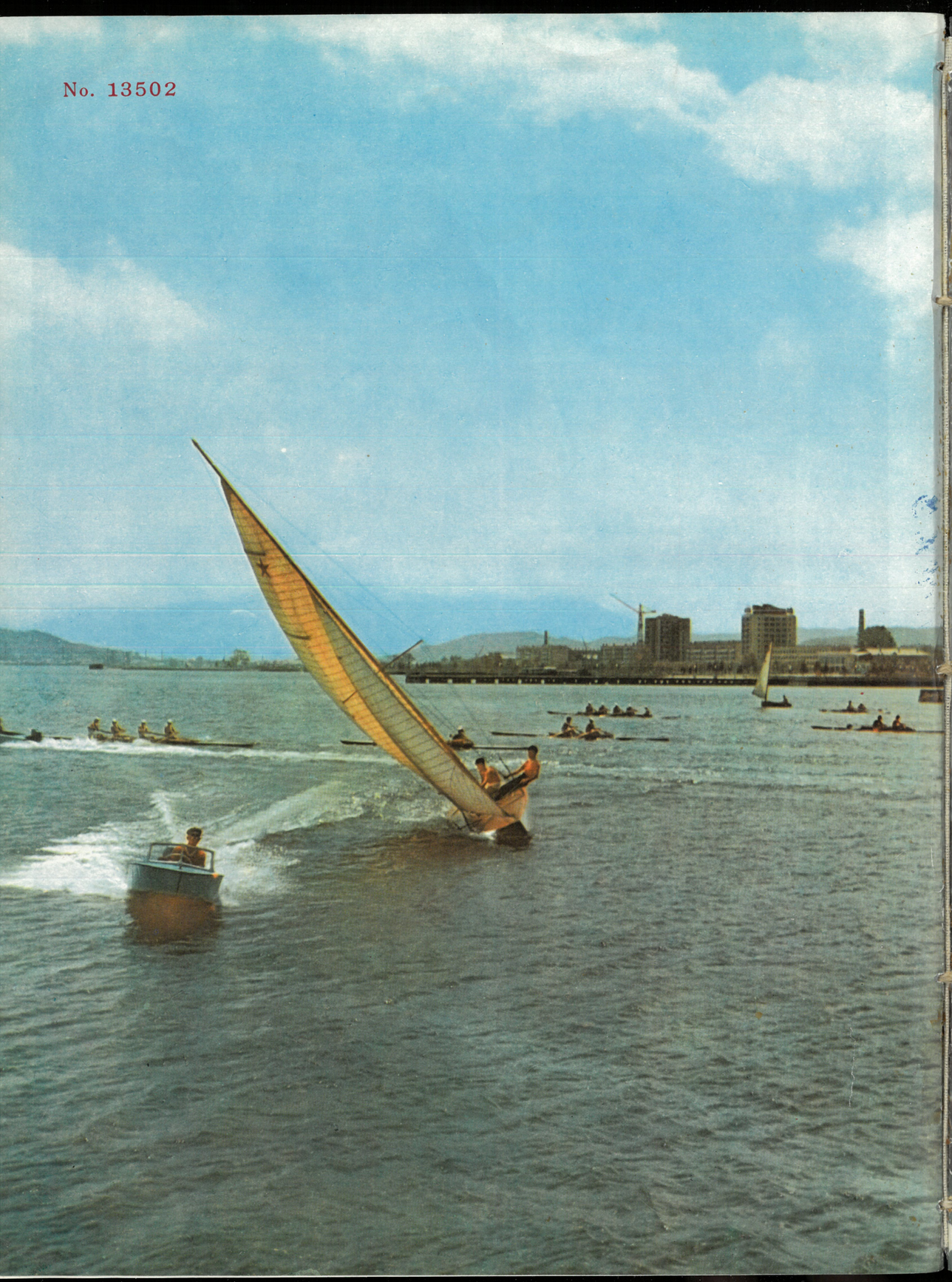

Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 170 1970

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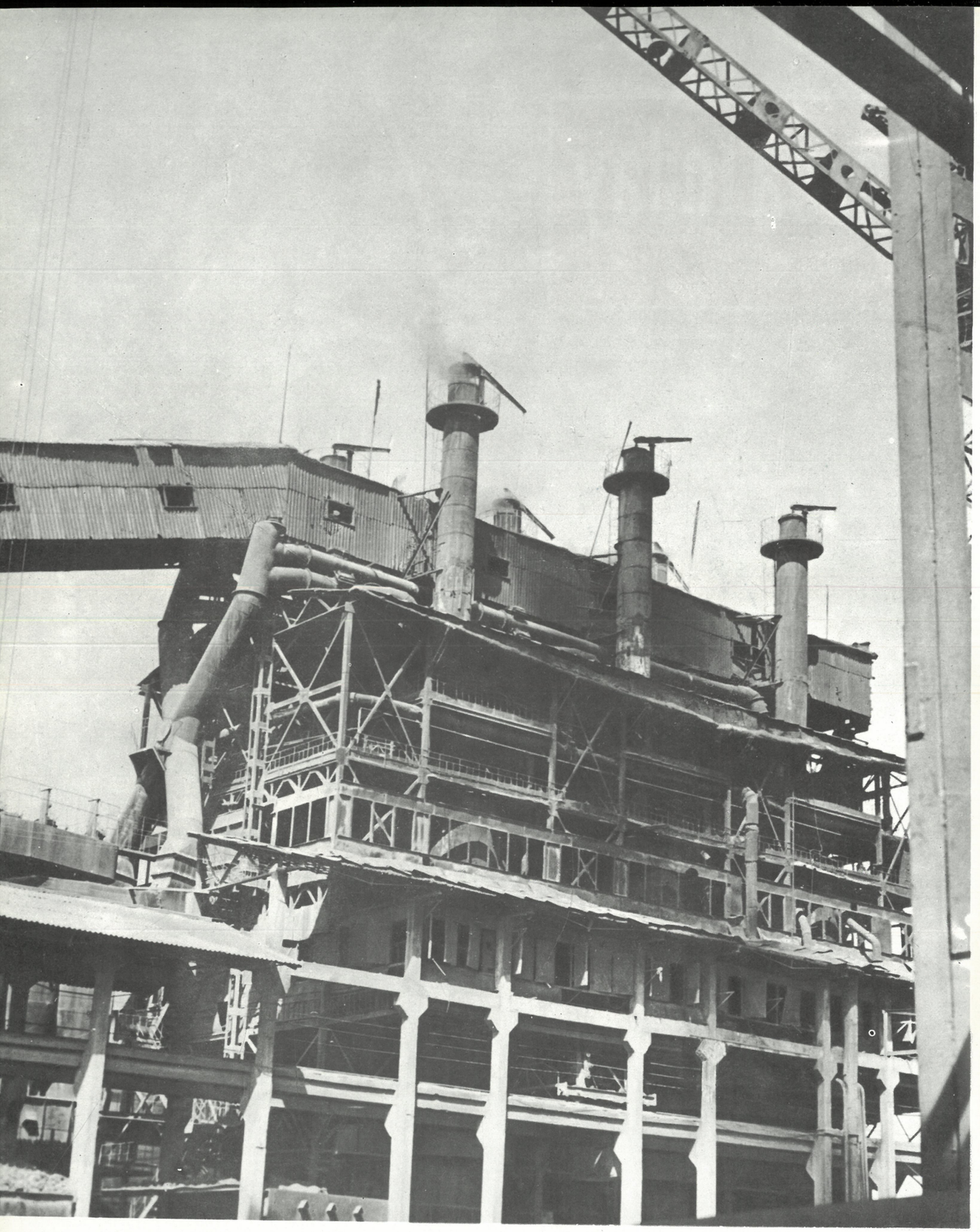


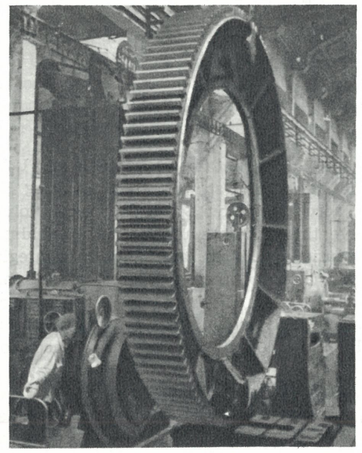
A view of the magnificent magnesia clinker factory which our working class has built with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea



FRONT COVER: Workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant, who have vigorously unfolded the collective technical innovation movement to carry through the on-the-spot teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, keep raising the flame of great revolutionary upsurge in the same spirit with which they overfulfilled the huge yearly plan before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea

Photographed by Kim Bong Wun

BACK COVER: Sheep breeders of the stock-breeding workteam of the Osu Co-operative Farm, who are raising sheep well in accordance with the Party's policy of rapidly developing animal husbandry, are producing a lot of wool and mutton every year

Photographed by Kim Hak

No. 170

1970

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

CONTENTS

Great Political and Ideological Unity of Entire Members of Society Rallied Rockfirm Around Comrade Kim Il Sung . . 2

Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung (6) 5

Tracing the History of "Hero Plant" . . . . . Li Chan Sun 10

Organizational and Ideological Preparations for Founding Our Party Made in the Period of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle 13

Local Industry Factories—Gifts to Fifth Party Congress—Built in the Recesses of Mountains under Deep Concern of the Leader 16

At a Company Party Branch Meeting . . . . . Kim Jwa Hyok 20

Independence and Proletarian Internationalism 23

All People Study under Parental Care of the State 28

Irrigation in Korea . . Kang Du Chon 32

"The Fatherly Love of Premier Kim Il Sung Sheds Light over the Country Like a Bright Sun" 35

Anti-U.S. Imperialist, National-Salvation Struggle of the Cambodian People Is Bound to Win 37

South Korean Schools—Centre of Profiteering 39

Aquatic Sports Club 40

Great Political and Ideological Unity of Entire Members of Society Rallied Rock-firm Around Comrade Kim Il Sung

Of the political and ideological unity of the people in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, said:

"With the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations the worker-peasant alliance was ever more cemented on a socialist basis and the political and ideological unity of the entire popular masses was established rock-firm on the basis of this alliance. Prevailing in the whole society is comradely relationship in which the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals embraced under the socialist system of economy are all working and closely co-operating with each other for the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people and society and collective and for their own welfare, and the entire people, firmly rallied around the Party and the Government, are fighting for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause through thick and thin." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 34.)

The political and ideological unity of our people represents the great unity and cohesion of the entire people with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the supreme brain and heart of the Korean revolution, as the sole centre and based on his revolutionary ideas; it is an indestructible unity and cohesion achieved in the course of getting over all sorts of trials of revolution.

Today in our country the whole Party and the entire people are welded into a Red collective whose members, armed with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary thought, the *Juche* idea, work, learn and live in happiness under the slogan "One for all and all for one."

The entire working people in the northern half of our Republic work, live and struggle strenuously for the sake of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the interests of the collective and society, and for the ultimate victory of the revolution, helping and pulling each other along the one road of revolution indicated by the Leader, closely rallied around him as never before.

The people in the southern half of our country, too, are energetically waging an anti-U.S. imperialist national-salvation struggle in towns, rural areas, underground and in mountains to wipe out U.S. imperialism and its faithful stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, accomplish the South Korean revolution and achieve the country's unification, upholding the great revolutionary ideas and superb strategic and tactical policies of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, adoring him infinitely and looking up to the northern half of our Republic led by him as the beacon of hope.

All the Korean nationals abroad including our 600,000 compatriots in Japan feel a boundless national honour and pride in being the full-fledged overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their beloved fatherland, and see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic, enjoying a happy life under the warm rays shed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the nation. They heartily support all the policies of the Government of our Republic and strive positively to fulfil their obligations due to the Republic's citizens.

The political and ideological unity and cohesion of our people owe to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the born Leader of revolution, clarified with his genius the necessity and significance of the political and ideological unity of the people and its position and role in socialist and communist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The political and ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance and their common aspiration and enthusiasm to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the Party are the basic motive power propelling the progress of our society and the decisive factor in speeding up the building of socialism. The source of our invincible strength and the foundation of the firmness of our society, too, lie precisely in such unity." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, pp. 366-367.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that the political and ideological unity of the popular masses constitutes the basic motive power propelling social progress under socialism represents an original revolutionary idea and theory based on a scientific analysis of the basis of social relations under socialism.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, in the society where the socialist system has triumphed, unity and co-operation among the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relationship, and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance becomes the basic motive power for promoting the development of society.

The question of the basis of social relationship and the basic motive power for propelling the progress of society under socialism was an entirely new question and it remained untouched until Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, gave a scientific answer to it.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also elucidated that revolution and construction are the work of the masses themselves and success in them depends largely on how the masses are organized and mobilized.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Revolution and construction are the work of the masses themselves and can be carried out successfully only when the broad masses are mobilized under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 365.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on the organization and mobilization of the masses in the revolution and construction represents a scientific thought based on the analysis of the lawfulness of communist construction.

Therefore, the Marxist-Leninist Parties in power can promote socialist construction and achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution only when they strengthen the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people and build up the rock-firm revolutionary ranks rallied with one idea and will around the Leader who is the sole centre.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, not only advanced the original policy for strengthening the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the entire people but led wisely the struggle for its execution.

He stressed that the most important thing in the strengthening of the monolithic political and ideological unity of the whole society was to consolidate the Party, the general staff of the revolution, organizationally and ideologically and strive to thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the Party was consolidated organizationally and ideologically through the practical struggle for the revolution and construction and the masses were awakened and won over to the side of the revolution and that all the Party members were brought up as revolutionaries through the nuclear role of the Communists steeled in the long revolutionary struggle and the entire people were equipped with the revolutionary spirit through the nuclear role of the Party members.

As a result, our Party has grown into a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party which boasts of a monolithic unity based on one idea and will and a wealth of experiences.

Also, the ranks of the Party have been reinforced and large number of revolutionaries grown up to carry forward the revolutionary cause. Our people have been tempered in the thick of struggle and have come to place an infinite trust in the Party and are rallied closer around it through their actual struggle.

The most important thing here was the thorough establishment of the unitary ideological system of the Party.

Our Party has constantly intensified the political and ideological work for educating the Party members and working masses in the great revolutionary thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary idea of the Party, and its embodiments—the Party's lines and policies.

It has waged a relentless ideological struggle against the infiltration of all hues of reactionary bourgeois ideologies from outside and the anti-Marxist-Leninist, anti-Party ideological elements within the Party such as factionalism, parochialism and nepotism and for thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system, and thus completely liquidated factionalism that had done untold harm to the communist and working-class movements in our country for a long period, and further consolidated the unity and cohesion of our Party. As a result, the whole Party has been armed with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and, on this basis, an unconditional and perfect unity of the Party members achieved in ideology, will and action.

The steel-like unity and cohesion of the Party and the all-round establishment of the unitary ideological system have increased the Party's fighting strength and markedly elevated the prestige and influence of the Party among the people.

Strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and firmly ensuring the political and ideological unity of the whole society on the basis of thoroughly carrying on the class struggle and ideological revolution are the basic and essential requirements for the defence, consolidation and development of the socialist system and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the policy of continuously strengthening the function of the proletarian dictatorship of the Government of the Republic and of properly combining dictatorship with democracy, and class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the popular masses on the basis of the correct class line and mass line, and personally organized and led the struggle for its implementation.

The question of correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people with the class struggle under socialism arises from the fact that the class struggle continues under socialism and it has a series of specific features.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Even after the triumph of the socialist system the class struggle continues, but it should be some-

what different in content and form." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 51.)

Class struggle under socialism finds expression in the struggle against the subversive activities of the hostile elements within and without and against all the reactionary ideas and their penetration and in the struggle against the outdated ideas remaining in the minds of the working people.

Under socialism the class struggle against the outdated ideas remaining in the minds of the working people, unlike quashing the hostile elements, is carried out by means of persuasion and education as it is aimed at unity and cohesion.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people and making the unitary ideological system prevail in the whole society by vigorously carrying on the ideological revolution among the masses of the people, and organized and led the struggle for its implementation.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the born Leader of revolution, our Party constantly gave definite priority to the ideological revolution in all work, and tirelessly carried on the work of increasing the working-class' leading role and political and ideological influence over all social strata and of educating and remoulding all the working people with persuasion and education as the basic means and revolutionizing and working-classizing them. In this work the Party always put stress on the establishment of the unitary ideological system and energetically carried on education of the Party members and the working people in the Leader's great revolutionary ideas and their embodiments, the Party's policies, education in revolutionary traditions, the communist education with the class education as the basic content, and education in socialist patriotism, and saw to it that they steadily strengthened their organizational life in the Party and the working people's organizations.

As a result, our working people's pride in their participation in the revolution under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in the building of socialism and communism increased and their revolutionary enthusiasm for warmly loving the socialist system set up by the Leader and waging a resolute struggle to firmly defend it from the encroachment of any enemy, for the prosperity and eternal development of the country, grew noticeably.

Our Party extensively carried on explanation and persuasion among the masses of the people and the education by influencing them with positive examples to educate, remould, revolutionize and working-classize all people except a handful of hostile elements and thus achieved the firmer unity and cohesion of the entire people.

The Chollima work-team movement created on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, marked a revolutionary turn in the education and remoulding of the working masses and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

As a consequence, the entire working people have been united with one idea and one purpose and welded into a Red collective.

The great vitality of the monolithic unity and cohesion of our people and its inexhaustible might find expression, above all, in the fact that the state and social system of our country has been ever more consolidated.

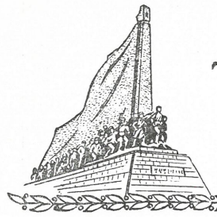
The entire citizens in the northern half of our Republic unanimously participated in all the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and to the local power organs and 100 per cent of them voted for the candidates, thereby proving their close unity with one will and purpose around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people.

The inexhaustible might and great vitality of the great political and ideological unity of the entire people are seen concentrically in the further upsurge of the Chollima movement, a mass innovation movement, which is an excellent communist school for educating and remoulding all people and revolutionizing and working-classizing them and which forcefully pushes forward socialist construction.

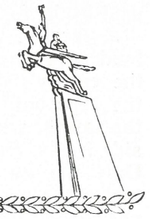
Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great creative power of our people closely rallied around him and the progress of the Chollima movement, the huge task of socialist construction set by the Fourth Congress of our Party has been successfully carried out and the unification of the country, the immediate, supreme national task of our Party and the Korean people, and the nation-wide victory of the revolution are drawing nearer. And in the midst of this struggle our country has been converted into a richer and mightier socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture and self-defensive national defence capacity, and the forward movement towards the complete victory of socialism and the triumph of the cause of communism is vigorously accelerated.

The political and ideological unity of the people achieved in our country is the great unity which has been made firm by the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution, and by the sagacity of his leadership and high virtue, and is the unity and cohesion of the entire people with the Leader as the sole pivot, and, therefore, it is indestructible.

The political and ideological unity of the whole society based on the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, and on the socialist social relations the basis of which is unity and co-operation will continue to display, in the future, too, as in the past, its inexhaustible might and great vitality as the source of invincible might of our society and the solid political basis of our state and social system.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



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Comrade Kim Il Sung, fortifying the guerilla bases rock-firm, defended them stoutly against the enemy's invasion, and energetically expanded and developed the anti-Japanese armed struggle by relying on the guerilla bases.

Flurried by the consolidation of the guerilla bases, the operational base of the Korean revolution, and by their growing influence, the Japanese imperialists took frantic military and political offensives, calling the guerilla bases a "cancer of peace in the East."

Having failed in their repeated military attacks on the guerilla bases, the Japanese imperialists set up "concentration hamlets" in the districts under their control, herded the inhabitants into them by force and introduced a mediaeval "collective watch system" in their efforts to cut the ties between the guerillas and the people and carried on vile sabotage manoeuvres to subvert the guerilla bases from within by mobilizing their espionage and hireling organizations and various propaganda means. While carrying on such political and economic blockade and subversive activities against the guerilla bases, the Japanese imperialists mobilized huge forces and resorted to the "scorched earth tactics" to burn all, kill all and loot all in the guerilla bases and to the "siege operations" to encircle and attack them for a long time.

But this frenzied general offensive of the enemy, too, was frustrated at every step by the correct measures and superb tactics adopted by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

Already in the early days of the establishment of the guerilla bases, Comrade Kim Il Sung foresaw this offensive of the enemy and steadily strengthened the combat capacity of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army; at the same time, he set forth the original line of arming the entire people and fortifying the bases and established an all-people defence system.

The all-people defence system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most powerful system of defence making it fully possible to repel the armed attack of any enemy with one's own strength.

Armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the bases, who rose united like one man in defence of the bases under this mighty defence system established by him, could heroically beat back, even with meagre arms, the huge attacking forces of the enemy outnumbering them scores of times, sometimes more than hundreds of times, and defend the guerilla bases to the last.

In the early days when the guerilla army was organized and the struggle started, there was neither ready-made tactics of guerilla warfare nor military manual on guerilla activities.

It was simply because Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out new, brilliant strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare and skilfully applied them in the course of practical struggle that the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army always secured definite ideological and tactical superiority over the enemy and could hold the initiative and win brilliant victories in the defensive battles for the guerilla bases and all other battles.

Regarding it as the basic principle of guerilla warfare to wipe out as many enemies as possible while preserving the guerilla forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out and skilfully applied in actual battle the superb tactics that when the enemy makes a concentrated attack, the guerillas disperse and attack the enemy everywhere from behind to wipe him out, and when the enemy is dispersed, the guerillas attack and annihilate him with concentrated force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely rejected the reckless argument of military adventurists who insisted on only direct confrontation with the enemy overwhelmingly superior both in number and armament in defending the guerilla bases from the tenacious "siege operations" of the enemy, laid down the superb tactical line of combining active defensive battles with mobile operations to harass the enemy's rear, and dispersion with concentration, and personally set the examples in the practical struggle and had them generalized in all guerilla units. Thus, he administered telling blows to the enemy and could heroically safeguard the vast guerilla bases by thwarting the enemy's large-scale winter offensive against the guerilla bases in 1933-1934 and his "siege operations" that continued subsequently.

Recalling those days Comrade Kim Il Sung

said to the following effect:

... Because we used this tactics, we could defend the guerilla bases for 4-5 years despite the enemy's desperate offensives. At that time the Japs only hung about the highways around the towns, and could not go out to the countryside freely. Had we any good arms at that time? Only the guerillas had rifles and matchlocks and other people spears and swords, and some possessed hunting guns at best. Even with such arms, we all armed ourselves, men and women, and fought valiantly according to correct guerilla tactics and thus could maintain the guerilla bases for 4-5 years....

Comrade Kim Il Sung educated the guerillas and the people to an indomitable revolutionary spirit, to firm faith in victory and revolutionary optimism.

He always went down to the companies and platoons where he lived together with the men and personally gave guidance to their political life. And he often organized short military and political training courses to heighten their level of political and military knowledge and practical ability. Always staying among the men and the masses, Comrade Kim Il Sung educated them in an unbending revolutionary idea.

Regarding the joys and sufferings of the people as his own, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern and solicitude for the life of the people, in the bases even in the days when fierce battles were ceaselessly fought to beat back the enemy.

He proceeded almost every day to district and village government offices to get himself acquainted with their work and help them solve knotty problems, and set up schools and educated those children who were living in the guerilla bases, especially those children who came to the guerilla bases after their parents had been killed by the enemy. He looked after all aspects of the life of the people in the bases with paternal care, even seeing to the work of getting clothes and beddings for the children and supplying medicaments to the old and infirm and the sick.

When the people in the bases suffered from hard life owing to the protracted encirclement and attack by the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while organizing and commanding defensive battles for the bases, personally went out to the enemy-controlled areas in defiance of danger and attacked the enemy's convoys and logistical depots to capture large quantities of vital goods such as provisions, clothes and footwear, which he divided among the people.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas and the people in the bases who enjoyed such a profound love and care of the Leader, pounded on the enemy incessantly with redoubled courage even in the midst of manifold difficulties and defended the guerilla bases—the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood—to the last.

This shining victory which was won in safeguarding the guerilla bases by repelling the enemy who made desperate attacks with huge forces equipped with the latest weapons, was the outcome of the distinguished leadership and ever-victorious brilliant strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and was the fruit of the mass heroism displayed by the guerillas and the people of the bases who, educated by him and trusting and revering him boundlessly, fought in monolithic unity around the Leader.

The heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla bases who defended the bases at the cost of their lives enduring the rigorous ordeals for such a long period, is an immortal heroic epic inscribed by the Korean people in their glorious revolutionary history under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In March 1934, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by reforming the organizational system of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in order to further strengthen and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

By conducting numerous battles including Lotzekou battle and other large-scale attacks on towns, ambushes and assaults in command of the People's Revolutionary Army units which had grown and gained in strength, Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt serious blows to the enemy in sucession. In the meantime, he strengthened political work among the people in the areas in enemy hands with a view to mobilizing broad segments of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle. In particular, he dispatched many People's Revolutionary Army details and political workers into the homeland to step up the anti-Japanese struggle of the people at home.

The details and political workers sent into the homeland carried out daring combat activities in the northern border areas including Musan, Yuson, Onsong and Kyongwon counties, thus demonstrating the power of the armed struggle. In the meantime, they set up secret camps in the northern parts of Korea and, operating from those camps as their bases, extended the sphere of their activities to the industrial centres, ports, mining districts and rural areas, organized and conducted brisk political work among the vast masses of the people, thus arousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

With the growth of the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the activities of the political workers, the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses of the people including strike struggles of the workers and the tenancy disputes of the peasants took place vehemently in all parts of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

In the winter of 1934 Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading some units of the People's Revolutionary Army, advanced far up to northern Manchuria to expand the influence of the armed struggle.

The great successes in consolidating the guerilla bases, expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle and increasing and strengthening the revolutionary forces, were attained in the course of the struggle against the "Minsaengdan," a hireling organization manufactured by the Japanese imperialists, and on the other hand, in the course of the serious struggle to smash the subversive manoeuvrings of the great-power chauvinists and factionalists who abused the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and to carry out the line of *Juche* with all consistency in the Korean revolution.

The Japanese imperialists who had come to the realization that they could not subdue the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by only armed attacks and blockade policy against the bases, slipped their agents affiliated to the "Minsaengdan," a counter-revolutionary spy organization they had rigged up, into the guerilla bases in an attempt to disorganize the revolutionary ranks from within.

The Japanese imperialist rogues used the "Minsaengdan" in their manoeuvres to make mischief between the Koreans and the Chinese and pit Koreans against Koreans to disorganize the revolutionary forces from within, but their manoeuvres were frustrated in the incipient stage by the struggle of the awakened people in the bases.

But the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle was conducted in an ultra-Leftist way and entailed grave consequences owing to the reckless Left opportunist moves of the great-power chauvinists and factionalists.

The great-power chauvinists, factionalists and flunkeys who took no account of the interests of the revolution and were blinded by a thirst for power and high positions, conducted the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-Leftist way, taken in by the crafty estrangement policy of the Japanese imperialists, and thereby hindered the just struggle of the Korean Communists for national liberation and caused a big crack in the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. Particularly while Comrade Kim Il Sung was away on an expedition to northern Manchuria, the great-power chauvinists, and the factionalists fawning upon and kowtowing to them, took advantage of it and openly perpetrated the villainous acts of wrecking the revolutionary ranks by conducting the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in a more ultra-Leftist way.

Those political ignoramuses killed Korean Communists and revolutionary people or expelled them from the revolutionary ranks, pinning to them the label of "Minsaengdan" at random. In particular, the great-power chauvinists branded those who only mentioned the Korean revolution as "Minsaengdan elements," as "nation-

al egoists" and persecuted them, identifying the revolutionary slogans of the Korean people for national liberation with the reactionary slogan of "national autonomy" put up by the "Minsaengdan." This gave rise to an ugly situation in which comrades could not trust each other, people in the bases became dispirited and uneasiness grew every day.

The Korean revolution was faced with a really serious crisis.

No one dared to come out in the struggle for saving the situation in the dreadful atmosphere in which dire persecution would ensure if anyone should have merely showed signs of his sympathy with a comrade who was falsely accused of being a member of the "Minsaengdan."

The people in the bases impatiently waited for Comrade Kim Il Sung to return from the expedition at an early date.

This grave situation could be overcome only by Comrade Kim Il Sung who possessed an unfailing fidelity to revolutionary principle, a lofty spirit of always dedicating his all to the struggle for the interests of the revolution and an indefatigable will and stubborn revolutionary mettle.

In the spring of 1935, soon after his return from the northern Manchurian expedition, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Tahongwae and Yoyonggu Conferences and waged a daring struggle to decidedly smash the manoeuvres of the great-power chauvinists and factionalists and to set right the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung scathingly exposed and denounced the wrong views of the great-power chauvinists who disapproved of the national revolutionary duties, identifying the revolutionary slogans of the Korean people for national liberation with the reactionary "Minsaengdan" slogans and opposing the national duties of the Korean Communists to their international duties, and rightfully clarified the line of *Juche* and independent stand on the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it was an inviolable, legitimate right and lofty revolutionary duty of the Korean people that the Korean Communists and the Korean people assumed the responsibility for the revolution of their country and struggled for the Korean revolution. He also elucidated the fact that it was not an act of national egoism but, on the contrary, conformed to the principle of proletarian internationalism and contributed to the development of the international revolutionary movement that the Communists of each country should successfully carry out the revolution of their country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sharply castigated the intolerable criminal acts of the Left chauvinists and the factionalists who, duped by the cunning policy of the Japanese imperialists for national estrangement, confounded friend with foe and were disrupting the revolutionary ranks, and put up a tenacious struggle in defence of the internal revolutionary forces and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that a revolutionary comrade should be duly judged mainly by his practical struggle, not by any preconception or prejudices, and that comrades should always be trusted and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks firmly safeguarded. He then taught that an end should be put to such practices as taking a superficial view of the masses and forming a hasty judgement on their doings, and they should always be given careful and scientific consideration, and that, with an eye to the fundamental interests of the revolution, the broad anti-imperialist revolutionary forces should be united and mobilized all-out to wiping out Japanese imperialism, the main enemy.

He also taught that since the "Minsaengdan" was an organization of spies and running dogs of the Japanese imperialists, it was necessary to fight against it, but this struggle should be waged in all cases to foil the crafty tricks of the enemy, further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, destroy the prime movers, embrace, educate and remould the unconscious followers so as to win greater masses over to the side of revolution.

Owing to the fidelity of Comrade Kim Il Sung to revolutionary principle, his correct teachings based on a scientific analysis and his stubborn and resolute struggle, the great-power chauvinists and the factionalists suffered a decisive blow and became crestfallen and, finally, the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle which had been carried on in an ultra-Leftist way was put on the right path.

In accordance with the wise line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the consequences of the Left deviation in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle were liquidated. Especially, his profound trust in the revolutionary comrades and great tolerance saved many persons who had been falsely stigmatized as members of the "Minsaengdan" and expelled from the revolutionary ranks and subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and persecution.

As a result, they fought valiantly in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as faithful revolutionary soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving full play to their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The grave crisis of the Korean revolution caused by the great-power chauvinists and the factionalists was thus overcome thanks to the principled and staunch struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and the Korean revolution was able to continue

to advance dynamically along the great revolutionary line of *Juche* originated by him.

Through the struggle for overcoming the Left deviation in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle, the manoeuvres of the great-power chauvinists and factionalists who had hindered the implementation of the revolutionary line of *Juche* advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung were completely shattered and the Left adventurism, dogmatism, flunkeyism and factionalism implanted and encouraged by them were surmounted. As a result, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks were achieved and the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people could be built up more solidly.

All those who had suffered from the hard and bitter trials of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle trusted and looked up ever more heartily to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, and marched forward vigorously along the road indicated by him in monolithic unity around him.

After the Yoyonggu Conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in conformity to the new situation created and to the requirements of the development of the armed struggle, dissolved the fixed guerrilla base-liberated areas for further advance and sent out the units of the People's Revolutionary Army to vast areas of Korea and northern and southern Manchuria to switch over to an active offensive against the Japanese imperialists.

In the summer of 1935 Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced to northern Manchuria personally in command of the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and administered severe blows to the enemy repeatedly by conducting large-scale mobile operations over vast areas around Ningan and Emu districts till January 1936, thus widely demonstrating the great fighting power of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Besides, he dispatched excellent commanders and guerillas to the People's Revolutionary Army units in northern Manchuria to firmly build them up politically and militarily, and inspired the masses of the people with confidence in victory, thus making the flames of revolution rage over vast areas.

The course of struggle in the period up to early 1936 after Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and started the anti-Japanese armed struggle was, externally, a course of a bloody struggle to repulse the frenzied punitive offensives of Japanese imperialism, the formidable enemy, and expand and develop the armed struggle and, internally, was a path of an arduous struggle to shatter all sorts of harmful manoeuvres of the Left opportunists, factionalists and great-power chauvinists within the revolutionary ranks and to establish *Juche* in the Korean revolution, expand the revolutionary ranks and achieve their unity and cohesion.

The Korean revolution rode out all the difficulties and advanced vigorously thanks to the wise leadership and brilliant strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the course of this struggle, the anti-Japanese guerillas and revolutionary masses were equipped more closely with the unitary ideology to acquire the revolutionary trait of arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and unconditionally carrying out the lines and policies set forth by him.

All these shining achievements and valuable experiences obtained under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the first half of the 1930's became solid assets in leading to a great upsurge the whole revolutionary movement of Korea centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Tracing the History of «Hero Plant»

LI CHAN SUN

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, praised highly the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant calling it "mother plant," "plant that inherits the revolutionary traditions," and "hero plant."

The plant was not so big some ten years ago. But now it boasts of its appearance as a modern engineering plant. The proud history of its rapid growth is unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the development of our engineering industry, especially apart from his personal guidance and care of this plant.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The engineering industry is the nucleus of heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities."

Already immediately after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth an original line of building an independent national economy and paid deep attention to the development of the engineering industry, the cornerstone of the self-sustaining economy.

Particularly after the war he presented the original basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and directed great efforts to the development of the machine-building industry, the backbone of heavy industry. And he personally directed the construction of numerous engineering plants and gave guidance to them.

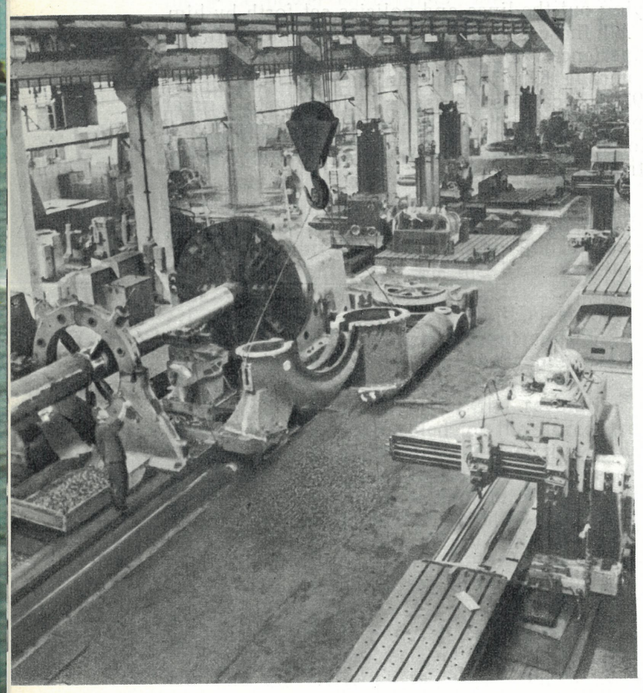
In May 1956 Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant. The factory was then engaged in making parts of mining machines and transport facilities, farming implements and wheelbarrows.

He looked around the factory, trying wheelbarrows by himself at a workshop. Then he remarked that as the factory had a bright prospect and its location was ideal, they had to build it up better for its further development.

Thus, as early as the close of the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) the Leader told in detail about the prospect of the development of the factory and showed concrete means and ways for it, basing himself on his great plan for developing the factory into a base of large-size machinery and equipment production, which was to play a great role in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan designed to lay the foundation for the industrialization of the country.

Upholding the teaching of the Leader, workers here manufactured necessary machines and facilities for themselves and improved the technical equipment of the factory, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Meanwhile the state made a large investment in it.

Part of the modernly equipped heavy-machine workshop



For two years after the Leader's visit this factory replenished itself with various machine-tools and took quite a new look as an engineering plant.

As the Five-Year Plan was carried on successfully, demands for machinery, particularly large-size machinery and equipment, grew rapidly in all branches of the national economy.

The task to meet the demands rested with this plant in the main, but it was a very hard task for it to manufacture large-size metallurgical and hydropower generation equipment, as it had no large-size machine tools until the beginning of 1959.

On March 25, 1959, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called at the factory for the third time after the war.

He highly praised the workers for their achievements, saying that their plant was worth a "mother factory" giving birth to machines, and encouraged them with a remark that there was nothing impossible when the masses rose up and joined hands.

It was around that time that he conceived a great idea of unfolding a "machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" on the country-wide scale at the sight of the bold struggle of the workers of a small flax mill in the northern part of our country, who had turned out fine machine-tools with a few outdated lathes, and first assigned the machine-makers of the engineering plant with a task to boldly manufacture 7-8 metre turning lathe on their own.

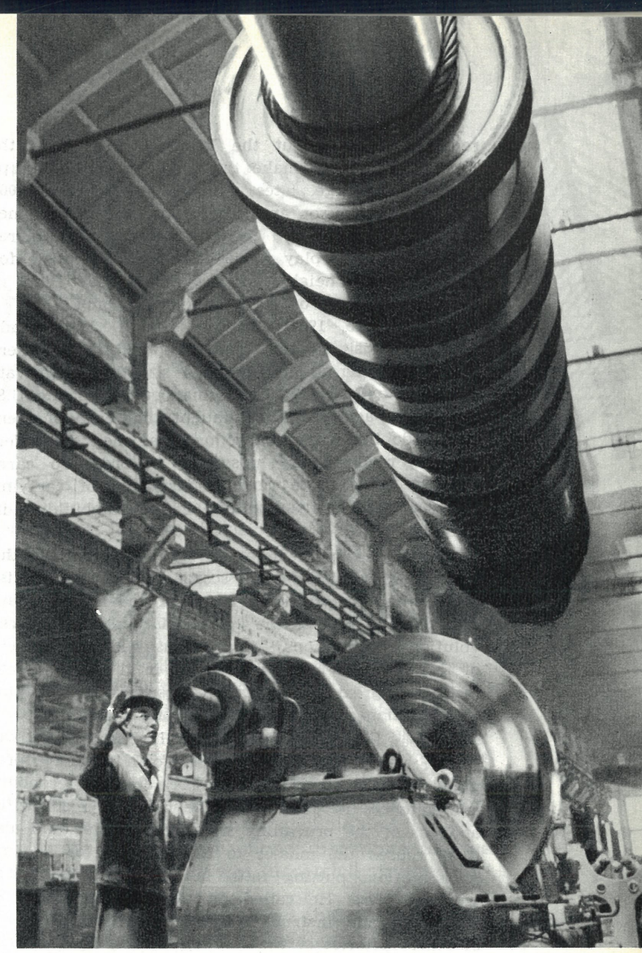
The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who usually solves problems arising in revolution and construction by trusting in and relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses, led the workers to display their political zeal to make the best use of the existing material and technical foundations, and to crush passivism and mysticism about technique and make a bold advance.

By displaying revolutionary boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance imbued in them by the Leader, the workers and engineers of this plant succeeded in putting out an 8-metre turning lathe in a matter of five months, pulling through all difficulties following the example of the anti-Japanese guerillas boundlessly faithful to the Leader, who had manufactured the "Yongil Bombs" out of nothing and smited the Japanese imperialists during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In September next year they made a 3,000-ton press.

In the course of the "machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement," the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant turned out machine tools of various sizes by itself and built up better material and technical foundations worthy of the production base of large-size machinery.

With the great "machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement" unfolded extensively throughout the country on the initiative of the Leader, more than 13,000 machine tools were produced in excess of the plan in a single year. Thus, our engineering industry



Machine workers raising the flame of increased production in the same spirit with which they overfulfilled their yearly plan

as a whole developed onto a higher stage.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached primary importance to the development of the engineering industry also in the period of the Seven-Year Plan the central task of which is all-round technical reconstruction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The whole period of the Seven-Year Plan will be a period of the overall technical revolution in all branches of the national economy. Without speedily developing the machine-building industry and turning out sufficient modern machinery and equipment, we cannot take a step forward."

Upholding the instruction of the Leader, the workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant gave added impetus to the production of large-size machinery and complete sets of plants, with the pride of being the machine-builders who stood in the van of the struggle for the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

With the help of the 8-metre turning lathe and the 3,000-ton press which the workers of the plant manufactured with the revolutionary spirit of self-

reliance to carry out the Leader's instruction, the plant was able to make the complete set of equipment for a large, latest vinalon plant and a 4,000 h.p. gas compressor and other large-size power, metallurgical, mining and chemical equipment. As a result, it came to play a big role in the struggle for scaling major heights of the Seven-Year Plan in various branches of the national economy.

On June 15, 1967, Comrade Kim Il Sung made his ninth visit to this plant. He told the workers about the internal and external situations aggravated on account of aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and taught that each of them should do the work of two or three men and effect another revolutionary upswing in order to carry through the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Further, he spoke highly of the achievements the working class of the plant scored in the past by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and said that theirs was the "plant that inherits the revolutionary traditions." And he inspired the workers of this plant to take the lead, as in the past, in effecting a great revolutionary upsurge for the implementation of the Party's new line.

As seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, having set forth the new, original and revolutionary line of building economy and defences in parallel on the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation at home and abroad, roused the masses to the struggle for its implementation, putting faith in the strength of our working class. He called on the working class of this plant and instructed them to dash in the van of other factories of the country holding up the first torchlight of a new revolutionary upsurge.

Every instructive word and phrase of the Leader gave them fresh strength, courage and wisdom.

The workers of the plant, bearing in their mind the Leader's teaching, worked strenuously with the spirit of smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, so as to hasten the unification of the fatherland.

To be worthy of the working class of the "plant that inherits the revolutionary traditions," they effected a mass innovation with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and indomitable fighting spirit, thereby carrying through the Leader's order unconditionally without wavering in the least in any adversity.

Thus, this plant overfulfilled the production plan for 1967 three months earlier and produced, in excess of the plan, complete sets of equipment for an ammonia factory based on gasification of anthracite and for a vinyl chloride plant.

The flames of the great upsurge blazed more forcibly in the thick of the labour struggle for manufacturing a 6,000-ton press.

In 1968 the Leader assigned the working class of this plant with another honourable task, that is, to manufacture a 6,000-ton press, which would push up our engineering industry onto a higher stage of development and would play an important role in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

The whole plant put up a tense struggle with a determination to fulfil the yearly plan by the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K. (September 9, 1968), while pushing ahead with the manufacture of the 6,000-ton press which would demonstrate the might of our engineering industry.

Around this time, the fatherly Leader personally received a young turning-lathe man of the Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant, who attended the National Meeting for General Mobilization of Youth held in April of the year. On that occasion the Leader highly praised the workers of the plant for their bold resolve and told that their plant was a "hero plant."

"Hero plant"—this honourable title is associated with the Leader's deep trust in the working class of the factory.

The workers of the "hero plant," arming themselves with the Leader's great revolutionary ideas with a resolve to remain faithful to the Leader to the end, exerted themselves with a militant mettle to repay the Leader for his high trust in them.

Technicians completed in three months the drawing up of blueprints for the 6,000-ton press which would ordinarily take one year or longer, and the workers lost no time to make it upon the blueprints in close co-operation with designers. Members of the scaffolding workteam devised a new working method to lift a part over 100 tons in weight, which was three times as much as the capacity of their crane. Planer operators succeeded in processing a part of the press in three days with improved techniques and collective wisdom. It had been thought beyond the power of the planer available in the plant. Members of the Chollima boring workteam lined up several boring machines and simultaneously bored holes of various sizes in the parts of the press, thus increasing their working efficiency four or five times.

Boundlessly faithful to the Leader, the working class of the "hero plant" fulfilled the production plan for 1968, which was 1.4 times greater than the actual result of the previous year, by the 20th birthday of the Republic, nearly four months ahead of schedule and, then completed the 6,000-ton press.

The Chollima Ryongsong Engineering Plant has advanced at an unprecedentedly rapid speed along the one road shown by the fatherly Leader.

The production of this plant in 1969 showed a growth of 280 times that in 1946. It has now grown to be a mighty engineering plant capable of manufacturing any large-size machines and equipment.

Not only this plant. Our engineering industry itself has made a big stride as a whole and it now meets the home demands for machinery and equipment mostly on its own.

The working class of the "hero plant" who overfulfilled the huge yearly plan on September 18 before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is now advancing vigorously at the "Kangson Speed," a new Chollima speed, further consolidating the independent national economy of the country, under the wise leadership of the Leader.

Organizational and Ideological Preparations for Founding Our Party Made in the Period of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

(Continued from our previous issue)

(2)

Having set forth the correct policy of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked steadily for its materialization through arduous struggle.

What was most important in the preparation made by him for founding the Party was the organizational preparation for it.

For the organizational preparation for the founding of the Party he, first of all, paid deep attention to the work of forming a solid organizational core firmly armed with the revolutionary idea of Marxism-Leninism and expanding the ranks of Communists constantly.

At the Tonggang Conference held in May 1936 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out the significance of the organizational backbone for the founding of the Party.

He said to the following effect:

... To found a Party it is necessary to have a certain number of organizational backbones. These organizational backbones can be formed with the leading nuclei of Communists trained and tested in the practical struggle....

As a key to rearing the backbone units of worker and peasant origin Comrade Kim Il Sung paid serious attention to drawing into the armed ranks as many advanced elements of worker and peasant origin with a firm standpoint of the working class as possible and expanding their ranks uninterruptedly, and to bringing up them into undaunted fighters and ardent revolutionaries through the practical struggle, day-to-day study and organizational life, and pushed ahead with these work energetically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also admitted the broad masses including workers and peasants into the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and other revolutionary organizations and forcefully carried forward the work of rearing among them Communists of new generation of worker and peasant origin, tested and tried through the revolutionary organizational life and education and the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists. As a result, many excellent Communists were fostered and trained in the guerilla army and revolutionary organizations in the guerilla bases-liberated areas and the enemy-held areas. On the other hand, those Communists operating in various localities were systematically united around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung through the revolutionary organizations.

Especially, with the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas following the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Namhodu and Tonggang Conferences and the rapid expansion of the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a new upsurge was brought about in the Korean revolution as a whole and the work of forming the organizational backbone for the founding of the Party was successfully pushed forward.

In building up the ranks of Communists and rearing them as revolutionaries, Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the principle of trusting comrades boldly, embracing and educating them, and testing them through practical struggle.

He always emphasized that the most effective method of rearing and training Communists was to place trust in them first and then test them in the practical struggle and he himself showed a living example of embodying this principle in the practice of revolutionary struggle and led the revolutionary fighters and Communists to observe this principle without fail.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the organizational backbone, boundlessly loyal to the Leader and capable of skilfully organizing and mobilizing the masses to the revolutionary struggle, was firmly built up in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

For the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung also paid deep attention to the work of maintaining unity and cohesion of the communist ranks and their purity.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

...It is also of great importance in the foundation of a Party to combat unsound ideas such as factionalism and opportunism ruthlessly in the communist ranks and guard the organizational

and ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks. In particular, we should not forget the bitter lesson that the factionalists among the Korean Communists once caused an enormous harm to the communist movement by their rabid factional strife....

Therefore, we should wage a most implacable struggle against those fellows and thus allow no scope for any factional activity or hostile ideology within the Party organizations and the revolutionary ranks....

It was a general requirement in the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party to guarantee the purity of the communist ranks and to uphold the identity of thoughts, purpose and action. It was particularly important at the time when the factionalists who had wormed their way into the communist ranks were engaged in the unprincipled factional strife, undermining in every way the unity of the Korean communist movement and the work of founding the Communist Party of Korea.

It is precisely for this reason that Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the struggle against factionalism and the struggle for unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks were the most fundamental issues in our country, and organized and waged the anti-factionalist struggle powerfully in close link with the struggle against opportunism of all hues.

Under any conditions and circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung fought uninterruptedly and uncompromisingly against the factionalists; he directed main attack on the prime movers and separated the followers from them to conduct re-education.

Along with this, he continued to intensify the struggle to root up all unsound ideological elements such as aftereffects of factionalism, and parochialism and nepotism which constituted the hot-beds of factionalism, and through the anti-factionalist struggle, further awoke and trained Communists and the revolutionary masses so that they might be more active in revolutionary struggle.

The principled struggles waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung from the start of his revolutionary activity gave decisive blows to the factionalists who had been so knavish. Particularly, through the struggle to overcome the Left deviation in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in the first half of 1930's and, through the staunch struggle against factionalism, flunkeyism and opportunism of all hues, he broke through the difficulties in the way of the Korean revolution and completely surmounted and liquidated factionalism in the anti-Japanese armed ranks and secured the adamantine unity and cohesion of the ranks and their Marxist-Leninist purity.

At the Namhodu Conference held in February 1936 Comrade Kim Il Sung, putting forth the task of expanding the work of the preparation for founding the Party in an all-out way, taught that the prerequisite to the founding of the Party was to immediately overcome the organizational dispersion within the communist movement and to realize the unity of the communist ranks.

At the Tonggang Conference which concretized the line of the Namhodu Conference and at a series of important conferences following them, too, he repeatedly stressed on the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks and energetically struggled for it. In this way, through the struggle to guard the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and their purity the entire guerillas and Communists rallied themselves closely around the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung with one will and one mind, and thought and acted according to his intention, and went through fire and water on the road indicated by him and won in fights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also positively struggled for the ideological preparation for the founding of the Party.

For the purpose of making ideological preparation for founding the Party he put forward ingenious Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines and original strategy and tactics and attached great importance to the realization of the identity of thought and purpose of the communist ranks based on them.

From the standpoint of *Juche*, Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country, and mapped out correct revolutionary lines and solved all questions arising in revolution independently and originally.

The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary lines and strategy and tactics, put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time in the history of our country, were codified in an all-round way in the great Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which was drawn up by himself.

In the programme Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a clear definition to the character and tasks of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution led by the working class and to the objects and motive forces of the revolution, on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the socio-economic situation and class relation prevailing in those days. Moreover, he clarified in a scientific way the political, economic and social tasks to be performed in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the means of their fulfilment.

The establishment of the lines, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution by Comrade Kim Il Sung assumed tremendous significance in the communist movement and in the preparation for founding a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Party in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung strove tirelessly to arm the guerillas and Communists firmly with a scientific outlook on the world, the lines and strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution. While repulsing vicious ideological offensives of Japanese imperialism, he resolutely opposed national reformism, reactionary bourgeois ideology, flunkeyism, and dogmatism, and resolutely upheld the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and the ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks.

By dint of the active struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the ideological preparation for the founding of the Party there was established an ideological system based on his revolutionary idea, *Juche* idea, among the communist ranks and their organizational unity was realized. As a result, they grew to be unbreakable, revolutionary ranks united with each other by boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader, by noble communist faith and warm revolutionary comradeship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically strove for laying a mass groundwork for founding a Communist Party as well as its organizational-ideological preparations.

The organizational-ideological preparations for founding the Party are hardly conceivable apart from the building up of its mass foundation.

It was one of the basic requirements for founding a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary Party and was especially important in view of the actual condition of the development of the communist movement in our country.

The lesson drawn from the Korean communist movement in the 1920's and the then prevailing situation with the communist movement being under harsh repression of Japanese imperialism and with the enemy being hell-bent on severing the connection between the Communists and the masses, urged to get deep into the masses to improve the composition of the communist ranks and to rear the organizational backbone for the founding of a Party deeply rooted in the masses.

Without an active support of the broader masses and their conscious and voluntary participation in the revolutionary movement it was impossible to surmount manifold ordeals and successfully carry out the difficult and complicated tasks arising in the Korean communist movement and the preparation for the founding of a Party.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forth the slogan: **"As fish can not live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people,"** and paid a deep attention to the struggle for laying the mass foundation and exhausted every possible means to strengthen the ties with the masses, overcoming all obstacles.

In order to expand the mass foundation and enlist the broad masses in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while energetically pushing forward the anti-Japanese armed struggle, formed various mass organizations, along with the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and systematized them. On this basis, he further powerfully pushed ahead with the anti-Japanese national united front movement. He dispatched many political workers to various places to strengthen the leadership of Communists over the mass organizations.

As a result, the balance of class forces took a turn decisively favorable to the side of the revolution, the enemies were further isolated from the masses and the broader section of the masses rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the general anti-Japanese mass movements were integrated with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the centre.

The mass foundation for the founding of the Party was thus laid firmly in the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the course of the struggle for strengthening the ties with the masses, the revolutionary work method and popular work style were firmly established among the anti-Japanese guerillas and Communists.

Through the tireless struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the founding of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, true communist-revolutionaries of new generation were reared and the organizational backbone for the founding of the Party was formed and the unbreakable unity of revolutionary ranks realized.

It was in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle that Marxism-Leninism was for the first time identified with actual conditions of our country and the revolutionary struggle of our people by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the *Juche*-motivated line of the Korean revolution and the ingenious strategy and tactics were laid down by him.

The Communists devotedly fought in the interests of the people as taught by the Leader, thus gaining their deep confidence and taking deep root in them.

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party were thus built up and the internal revolutionary forces capable of promoting the Korean revolution were firmly prepared in the thick of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

These are the most precious gains of the Korean working class and people, which served a firm guarantee whereby our people founded their Party in good time and consolidated and developed it even under the complicated situation after liberation.

It is because of the existence of those organizational-ideological preparations and the mass foundation for the founding of the Korean Communist Party made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our Party could be founded on a solid basis timely even under the complicated situation following liberation, could grow up to be an unbreakable, steel-like Party united with one idea and purpose in a short span of time, and has been able to invariably lead all the revolutionary struggles of the Korean people to great victories.

Local Industry Factories—Gifts to Fifth Party Congress—Built in the Recesses of Mountains under Deep Concern of the Leader

Changsong, Sakju and Pyokdong Counties are located in the innermost recesses of mountains.

Before liberation these counties had nothing to boast of except the howling of wind and the murmuring of streams. But since the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea there have sprung up many local industry factories and mills to fill the air with the hum of engines. Using wild fruits and fibre plants abundant in the mountains and agricultural by-products of the region as raw materials, these local industry factories are producing large quantities of good-quality daily necessaries and tasty, nutritive foodstuffs to meet the demand of the counties and supply the surplus to other regions.

At the National Meeting of Local Industry Workers held in February this year Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching that the local industry should be further developed in a movement of the entire masses and that a new turn brought about in the production of popular consumption goods. He said as follows:

"...In the localities there are still plenty of reserves and possibilities for building more local industry factories. We must unfold a vigorous mass movement for turning to full account all these reserves and possibilities and newly build several more local industry factories in each county."

As was the case with all other counties in our country, the working people of Changsong County, upholding the teaching of the Leader, were resolved to erect and put into operation more local industry factories and mills than planned before the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea as a sincere gift of labour dedicated to the Congress of the Mother Party and rose as one in the construction of them.

They displayed the same mettle and spirit as they had done in the building of local industry factories and mills immediately after the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, and set up five new local industry factories with latest technical equipment far superior to those built ten years ago. These new factories now turn out processed meat, vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs and woolen coats, waistcoats, fur goods, varied pencils and hardware to meet the local demand.

The workers of this county who had built the new factories entirely with local labour, technique and raw materials and started production had the highest honour of receiving the on-the-spot teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in this summer.

Comrade Premier looked round a refrigeratory erected by them and praised them more than once for their good workmanship.

He presented a refrigerator lorry to them, instructing that they should supply more meat and green vegetables to the people as early as possible.

He added that every county could supply throughout the year meat, green vegetables and fruit without interruption if they, like people in Changsong, erected refrigeratories with due consideration given to their regional peculiarities.

After looking round all the factories built this year, the Leader said that the Changsong people are industrious people, and that though Changsong County had had nothing to speak of, it built so fine factories. Then he again showed them the concrete direction and way of managing and operating the local factories in the future.

At present the entire people and workers of this county are exerting all their efforts to the better management of the local factories, taking great pride in being the recipients of the Leader's teaching.

Sakju and Pyokdong Counties, too, like Changsong, have built many new local industry factories this year by exploring and mobilizing reserves of labour, materials and equipment in the counties.

Sakju County has constructed six factories—a children's shoe factory, a toy factory, a clock factory, a children's tricycle factory, an electric utensils factory and a woodenware factory—as gifts to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. They are now producing good-quality products of over 50 kinds. Besides them, three other factories are now under construction in this county.

Mountainous Pyokdong County adjacent to Changsong County has also built new local industry factories this year and produces large quantities of meat, fish products and various processed foodstuffs, fur products, and other good-quality daily necessaries to meet the local demand.

The working people of this county who developed the local industry and increased its output four times in some ten years' time have resolved to boost again the production of processed meat, fruit and vegetables 2.5-fold and their variety two-fold in the near future. They are now striving to carry out their resolution.

Changsong County is holding the unquestioned lead in the building of local industry factories, especially those factories dedicated to the Fifth Congress of our Party and all the other cities and counties of the country including Sakju and Pyokdong Counties are following Changsong County to realize as early as possible the lofty intention of the fatherly Leader who is so much concerned about making our people live better than others.

As a result, in our country there is a forest of local industry factories, those built in the past period and new ones included, and their output accounts for a half of the total popular consumption goods production of our country.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of the original policy of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the paralleled development of the large-scale central industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry, our people live in plenty consuming goods produced by themselves with their own raw materials, techniques and strength.

It owes to the wise leadership and constant concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

* * *

In September 1955 Comrade Kim Il Sung was crossing a steep high ridge called the Songgul-ryong Ridge on his way to Changsong County for on-the-spot guidance, when he caught sight of some peasants of Changsong County who were going to the far-off Sakju market to sell wild fruits they had collected. Comrade Premier stopped his car and inquired them in detail: what kinds of wild fruits grew in the mountains of the region, what edible herbs were exuberant and how they were turned to account.

Varieties of good-quality pencils pour out of the pencil factory which the people in Changsong newly built by actively tapping local reserves and potentials, in accordance with the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The Leader was so concerned about the people's living that when he saw even an edible herb he thought of how it could be made good use of in improving the people's living. Such a fatherly affection of the Leader, higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, may go far beyond the bounds of Changsong County.

In the early autumn of 1957 the Leader again visited Changsong County. On that occasion he taught its leading functionaries that the mountainous regions should increase the additional income of the peasants through the better utilization of mountains and develop the local industry by turning to account rich raw materials of the localities.

Thus Comrade Premier always found himself among the people and personally set up the local industry and guided its development, charting the future of the prospering fatherland.

In June 1958 the Leader convened an historic plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, where he advanced a preeminent and wise policy of fully tapping all the local reserves and raw-material sources and building more than one local industry factory in each city and county in a movement of the entire people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Building and running more than one medium- or small-scale factories in each county is an important measure for producing a large quantity of processed foodstuffs and daily necessaries by mobilizing local resources without appropriation of state funds and for speedily improving the people's living. Extensive construction of local factories has many good points."

The people in Changsong, treading the road indicated by the Leader, built that year a foodstuff factory

and a textile mill for the first time by exploring and enlisting the reserves in the county and unfolding a movement of the entire masses.

Local factories sprang up like mushrooms in all parts following the June 1958 Plenary Meeting, their number reaching more than 1,000 throughout the country in several months.

In Changsong County housewives of yesterday joined the ranks of the working class to become builders of socialism. Having an honourable pride in it and a hope for the future, they gave themselves to building up the new factories under the selfless help of the entire working people in the county.

As a result, in one year or more primitive looms were replaced by hand-looms and cauldron by juicer, and then hand-looms were mechanized and mechanized ones were semi-automated. Thus local industry factories were gradually equipped with advanced production facilities. But the managing personnel and workers, former housewives, had to cope with many difficulties. At times they were at a loss how to operate and manage their factories and what to produce. Just around that time, in July 1959, Comrade Kim Il Sung again visited Changsong County in person.

Having made a round of the county, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the mountains in the county were all "gold mountains" full of treasures. Then he gave a detailed teaching on extensively developing the local industry in conformity with the local features, by producing varied foodstuffs with wild fruits, weaving various textiles with fibre of wild plants and making paper with locally obtainable raw materials, and so on.

While conducting on-the-spot guidance at the textile mill, he acquainted himself with the actual state of things in the mill, having a look at the skill of the weavers and their products with keen attention.

Referring to the direction of management of the mill, Comrade Premier taught that it should not rely on the raw materials in distant places but make it a principle to use the locally obtainable raw materials and, for that, they would do well to go out and procure raw materials in each village. And he said that they should conduct propaganda tour taking with them the products produced at the local industry factories with the use of procured raw materials, and taught concrete ways for it.

The Leader also taught that they should not rely entirely on procurement but lay a raw-material base by themselves, saying that they could ensure full-time operation of the mill only when they lay out their own solid raw-material base for *Nobak*, mallow, castor-bean, hemp, etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung told about the advantages of the development of the local industry in easy terms. He said that it would bring profit to the state as housewives were all employed in the factories, improve their living standards, and what was better still, make them the working class.

He taught that the factories should be built in sunny places protected from wind and within easy access of housewives and showed so meticulous concern as to touch upon even the question of building nurseries and kindergartens and the scales of factories and their building methods.

Mentioning that they had better build their factories nicely if they must build them Comrade Premier instructed that they should be built with stones abundant in the Yongju-chon stream and with the some amount of cement supplied by the state, as bricks could neither be made there nor be brought from elsewhere.

While giving on-the-spot guidance at the foodstuffs factory, woodenware factory and other local industry factories in the county, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the road they should follow.

Upholding the teachings of the Leader, the entire people in the county rose in the building of local industry factories.

Whenever they were confronted with difficulties, they bravely surmounted them emulating the fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had been infinitely loyal to the Leader.

And in a week's time they completed a paper-mill and in a fortnight started making paper. In the wake of the paper-mill, a textile mill, a foodstuffs factory, a bag mill and other nice local industry factories stood up and started production.

The people in the county combed

Nice shoes for children are being produced in large quantities at the children's shoe factory newly erected in Sakju County

mountains and investigated raw-material sources such as wild fruits, fibre plants, oil-bearing plants and medicinal herbs.

The local industry factories created the areas under wild fruit trees, wild fibre plants and paper plants and thus laid the foundations for developing themselves in firm reliance upon local raw-material sources.

Such is how the local industry of Changsong, the model for the whole country, was born and developed under the direct guidance and meticulous care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Having received the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Sakju and Pyokdong Counties, too, like all the other counties in the country, have constructed many local industry factories.

In 1960 and 1961, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave Changsong County on-the-spot guidance, during which he taught the workers there how to mechanize production processes and how to improve their level of technique and skill, showing personally the concrete ways of mechanizing milch processing, raising the quality of products and widening the variety.

He taught that the management and operation of local industry factories could not be improved without technique and showed in a concrete way how to enhance the level of technique and skill of the factory managerial workers.

True to the Leader's teachings, al the managerial workers of the local industry factories attended correspondence courses to learn technique.

The workers at the foodstuffs factory, upholding the instruction of the Leader, pooled their collective wisdom and succeeded in mechanizing the soy and edible-oil production processes in a matter of a few months and the workers at the textile mill replaced their hand-looms with power-driven looms and twisting machines by the end of 1960 and the workers at the paper-mill devised efficient wood crushers.

The rate of mechanization at the local industry factories in Changsong County sharply rose to upwards of 90 per cent in 1962 and the output value of the local industry grew 2.7-fold compared with 1959, the variety of products increased to more than 400 kinds, and as their quality improved the products of these factories enjoyed popularity.

When he saw the rapid growth of the local industry in Changsong County, the fatherly Leader was perfectly satisfied.

In July 1962 Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the foodstuffs factory, where he told that the bean paste produced at the factory tasted good, expressing great satisfaction with the fact that the factory was producing good-quality foodstuffs of various assortments.

Comrade Premier dropped in at the textile mill. He came up to the loom weaving *Nobak* fabric and looking at the fabric woven told that it was *Nobak* fabric but it was as good as hemp cloth. Then he approached to the looms weaving high-quality multi-coloured and patterned fabrics, and said: **"Look! What a worthy work these comrades are now doing! Not satisfied with the** Nobak **fabrics alone, they are weaving silks on their own, I say the very silks which formerly were only enjoyed by the landlords...."** and expressed delight.

The local industry of Changsong with which the Leader is pleased and the products of which are liked by the people is the prototype of the local industry of our country personally created by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Workers in August 1962 in order to generalize throughout the country the example personally set by him at Changsong County.

At the meeting he gave a programmatic teaching to further develop the local industry onto a higher stage. To this end, he urged, all the local industry factories should effect mechanization and automation of production processes through intensified technical innovation movement, enhance the managerial workers' level of management and operation and the workers' level of technique and skill, improve cultured practices in production and create their own raw-material bases firmly.

The local Party and economic workers of the country who took part in the meeting learned the example of Changsong personally set by the Leader and returned to build numerous excellent local factories throughout the country.

Afterwards, the people of Changsong County, feeling it a great honour to have received Leader's on-the-spot teachings on many occasions, have fulfilled the militant tasks set by him with credit. At the beginning of this year alone they produced hundreds of kinds of daily necessaries and foodstuffs Sakju and Pyokdong Counties, too, erected many local industry factories and now turn out hundreds of kinds of foodstuffs and daily necessaries in reliance upon the natural resources and raw-material sources in the counties.

As seen above, the working people of remotest Changsong County are today, too, as it did some ten years ago, taking the lead of the whole country in building, managing and running local industry factories depending on the locally available labour and raw-material sources and Sakju and Pyokdong Counties are following the lead. Now factories to be presented to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and many other local industry factories are mushrooming with up-to-date equipment in all parts of the country following the example of Changsong, Sakju and Pyokdong

The working people throughout the country have newly built more than 1,760 local industry factories everywhere in no more than half a year following the National Meeting of Local Industry Workers held in February this year and are now producing a large quantity of various daily necessaries there.

The local industry of Chollima Korea which is advancing, with its wings of innovation unfurled, along the one road indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is thriving today and its future prospects are brighter still.

At a Company Party Branch Meeting

KIM JWA HYOK

In June 1935 our company was stationed near Santaohotzu in Ningan county after the Laoheishan battle fought under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Following the victorious Laoheishan battle which gave us encouragement, we were confronted with new tasks—political activity among the people in northern Manchuria and a new combat mission to be performed in accordance with the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In those days, in our company there were some who had certain shortcomings in their everyday life, though they had many exploits to their credit.

Among some Party members arose disagreement in their everyday life, which often impeded the unity of will.

The disagreement was caused by the slight difference of opinions originating from different characters, habits and tastes of Party members and by the lack of mutual understanding.

Such tendency, though expressed by a few of the guerillas, might affect the comradely unity in the relations between comrades. The company Party branch, therefore, was preparing to hold a meeting for putting an end to such shortcomings at once.

Around that time news of Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to our company reached us. We were, however, worried at the thought that we might trouble him, whom we had been so eager to see, with the shortcomings of some members, instead of showing him our proud achievements.

It was evident that Comrade Kim Il Sung, prudent in all things, would certainly discover in our company even the smallest shortcomings in our daily life as soon as he came to our company even before we told him about them.

Comrade Choe Chung Hi who had attended for 15 days the lectures personally given by Comrade Kim Il Sung in Wangching, told us: "He is really an intelligent man. You'll see it for yourselves when you attend a meeting he presides over. It will refresh you just as a cup of cold water does a thirsty man."

His words proved true. On coming down to our company, Comrade Kim Il Sung minutely studied all aspects of the company life, giving us concrete guidance in making combat preparations and in our everyday life.

Answering our salute with a smile, he first visited the peasant houses where we took up lodgings. He inquired after the fighters' health, asked them about their diet and study, and taught them in detail how to tackle the problems facing them.

He learned through conversation the situation in our company and came to see what was worrying us.

In these circumstances a meeting of the company Party branch was held.

Secretary of the Party branch made a report on the life of Party members. He spoke of the relations between some Party members as they were, not withholding anything from Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After Secretary's report, several comrades took the floor. They opened their hearts, saying that someone was approaching another from such and such angle and was taking such and such view of another, causing an obstacle to the unity between comrades and sometimes causing hard feelings over a trifling matter.

Comrade Kim Il Sung attentively listened to the soldiers' speeches.

Their speeches were over and a hush reigned, the attendants all waiting anxiously for Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech. He began to speak in an unruffled tone.

... I have come to see many things at this meeting. I think the meeting is timely. When you have something at issue, you should present it for the debate without losing time. This is very important....

The Party members, wearing a serious expression on their faces, carefully listened to him.

With a gentle smile he looked round us and said to this effect:

... Opinions may sometimes clash even between the members of a family. When one insists on one's opinion only, it will lead to a clash. As for ourselves, we have come from different regions and among us are newcomers who have not yet become familiar with each other. So lack of understanding in our relations on account of a trifling thing may lead to misunderstanding. The problems now at issue must, I think, have sprung from such misunderstanding.

You can get over these shortcomings when you convince each other of their shortcomings and help each other rectify them....

We listened spellbound, holding our breath, to his kind but logical words.

We were deeply moved by Comrade Kim Il Sung's magnanimity whenever we were told about his noble moral character.

Some time earlier our commanders had given us an account of the Tahongwae and Yoyonggu meetings held in Wangching county, which aroused in us boundless respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, though we had not seen him at the time, and his deep confidence in and love for the revolutionary comrades moved us to tears.

We had been speaking in admiration of the unswerving, principled stand and the revolutionary boldness Comrade Kim Il Sung showed in rectifying the ultra-left manner revealed in the struggle against "Minsaengdan" and putting it on the right track, saving many revolutionary comrades from falling victim to the vicious schemes of the factional and subversive elements and rallying them closely in the ranks of the revolution.

So at that meeting where we were honoured by the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we attentively listened to him so as not to miss even a word and took to heart all he said.

The outline of his speech is still fresh in my memory. I recall what he said:

...In the first place, I should like to counsel you comrades. Take a broader view of the problems and display broadmindedness in considering them, and you will be able to solve everything at once. What have we gathered together here for!

We have all come out for the revolution. The aim of the revolution is to overthrow Japanese imperialism, restore our country and build a society for the entire people to lead a happy life.

Remember how you joined the guerilla army, leaving your parents, wives and children behind. What was in our minds at that time! Our minds were preoccupied with the revolution, weren't they!

We hail from different regions, but one and the same purpose and thought have brought us together. It is the same with Comrade Kim and Comrade Ri. There is nothing different about Comrade Pak and Comrade Choe....

We blushed and could not raise our heads when he mentioned us by name by way of illustration.

He went on:

... We have one and the same purpose and ideas, don't we! There is no room for any other purpose and ideas. Is there anything more honourable for you than to have come out for the great revolution?...

The words of Comrade Kim Il Sung urged us to look back on our past.

True, we had lived in different conditions and had traversed different roads before we were brought together in the guerilla units. Some comrades were from Hamgyong and Pyongan Provinces and others hailed from distant Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces. Also different were their family status, jobs, knowledge standard and customs.

As a matter of fact, those comrades who had spent their boyhood and youth in foreign lands where their families took refuge to escape the oppression by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, lived in conditions different from those of the comrades who lived in Korea before joining the guerillas. As for myself, son of a tenant farmer, I had suffered at the hands of the landlord in China before joining the guerilla army.

Lofty thought and purpose united us coming from different parts in the same ranks fighting to liberate our country from Japanese imperialism. There were, however, cases of our bringing to the fore minor disagreement appearing among us in the same ranks. I myself too would persist in my view in my early guerilla life, often neglecting the friendly comradeship and the conduct required of Party members.

Listening to Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party meeting I was very much ashamed of my past behaviour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung continued in the following vein:

...To become an excellent revolutionary, we must be faithful to the Party life and make constant endeavours for self-improvement on Party principles. To attain our great aim, we must devote our all to the revolution.

In the relations between us comrades who are fighting for the same goal, for the great cause, disagreement resulting from different characters, tastes and customs is very trifling.

... I do not mean, however, that minor shortcomings and disagreement manifested in our day-to-day life can be tolerated. The shortcomings, though minor, may become a big obstacle to the fulfilment of our great aim. We should not tolerate shortcomings, however minor they may be, but must strive to correct them. We should endeavour to correct our own shortcomings and, at the same time, spare no efforts to help our comrades correct their shortcoming. This is essential for further cementing the identity of thought and will among comrades-in-arms.

You should take more warm-hearted, comradely approach to those who have shortcomings, and help them to rid themselves of the shortcomings. You should first pay attention to their good points, not forming your view merely by their shortcomings, and actively help them develop

their good points, though they are minor ones.

Then, pay heed to their shortcomings, too, and wholeheartedly help them so that they can be convinced of their defects and overcome them. No one will turn away from his comrade who is sincerely helping him, will he! Most important of all is, therefore, to trust and love our comrades. Without mutual trust and help in the relations between comrades, you can hardly go through thick and thin sharing joys and sorrows together on the difficult road of revolution, and hardly attain the ultimate aim and emerge as a victor.

We should always bear in mind that the Communist has the most beautiful character in the world and he is the noblest humanitarian.

Such a lofty character will not be cultivated without tireless study. A revolutionary is required, above all, to have thoroughgoing understanding of the revolution.

You must not neglect even a moment the study of Marxism-Leninism which is the mental pabulum for revolution.

You should have profound knowledge of the revolutionary theories and know how to apply them in practice.

...Bear in mind that you must not pass over in silence any minor shortcomings and that you must make every effort to help a man rectify his defects at an early date, by means of personal advice and of assistance by the collective. Criticism and mutual assistance must be a rule in the everyday life of the Party members.

Only by so doing, can the Party members achieve the unity of ideology, will and action and reap fine fruits in the struggle for successful accomplishment of the revolution, our great aim....

Comrade Kim Il Sung's words deeply convinced us of our errors.

As his speech was over we, with heads down, sat in deep thought, examining ourselves.

"Well, do you understand me and have you anything to say?" he asked patting some of the men on the shoulder. Deeply moved we did not know how to answer on the spot.

All the comrades present brightened and it seemed they became light-hearted, as if relieved of a heavy burden. Comrade Kim Il Sung unravelled in a few hours all the knots in the life of our Party members and instilled great ideas and self-consciousness into the hearts of all Party members.

This was not all. Comrade Kim Il Sung's words at the meeting became a precious guide to action for us Party members in maintaining relations between ourselves, relations with non-Party people and in our work with the masses.

Now that they had been convinced of their mistakes, those comrades who had been cross with each other on account of minor misunderstandings made up. Life in the company became incomparably more cheerful and the atmosphere became more fresh and lively.

All the members of the company, not to speak of the Party members, taking Comrade Kim Il Sung's words to heart, untiringly strove to correct the shortcomings which occurred in the company. In the course of our endeavours, we were bound more closely by the ties of genuine revolutionary comradeship of mutual help in difficult battles, and the unity of ideology, will and action was further strengthened in the ranks of the revolution.

That later we could successfully carry on the campaign on the arduous northern Manchurian expedition was also the fruition of the endeavours made for strengthening the unity of ideology, will and action as taught by Comrade Commander. On our expedition into northern Manchuria under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we won the admiration of the people for our deeds following his example, and everywhere we went we instilled into the minds of the people the spirit of daring struggle against the enemy so that they came out resolutely in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

* * *

In those arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as he does today, would personally come down to the units availing himself of his spare time in the intervals between battles and marches, and spare no efforts to solve difficult and arduous problems in our work. He would particularly make comprehensive study of and grasp the merits and demerits of the Party organizations and, on this basis, personally elaborate concrete measures for improving Party work and strengthening the Party life of the members. He would also give us concrete guidance in maintaining adamantine unity and solidarity of our ranks.

Whenever I look back on the difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, I think with deep emotion of the great vitality of the Chongsan-ri method that has sprung from the deep root of the revolutionary work method created by Comrade Kim Il Sung and has come to prevail throughout the whole Party. And, at the same time, I clearly recall with vividness how he set practical examples and what instructions he gave us at the Party meetings, and I review my work and Party life.

(Haven't I any shortcomings in my style and method of work? What about my Party life? Have I made sufficient efforts to train myself as required of a revolutionary?...)

I try to see my own shortcomings, even minor ones, by examining myself, and then make every effort to rectify them.

The programmatic teachings and practical examples of Comrade Kim Il Sung have afforded and are affording Korean Communists the guiding ideas and guide to action that lead them forward with great force.

Independence and Proletarian Internationalism

Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, has scientifically clarified for the first time that the combination of independence and proletarian internationalism is one of the important guarantees for the victory of the revolution in each country and the world revolution.

The outstanding idea of closely combining independence and proletarian internationalism elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung is of tremendous theoretical and practical significance in defending the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and expediting the victory of the world revolution at the present stage.

It is an invariable principle the Communists should observe for the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution to strengthen proletarian internationalist solidarity and cooperation while firmly maintaining independence. For, it is the most correct Marxist-Leninist way of leading to victory both the revolution in each country and the international revolution as a whole.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"It is a matter of importance in the international communist movement that the Communist and Workers' Parties maintain independence. Only when each Party has independence can it successfully carry on the revolution in its country and contribute to the world revolution, and can the cohesion of the international communist movement be strengthened." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 345.)

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is based on the historical experiences of the revolutionary movement in our country and the international communist movement and accurately reflects the lawful requirements of the development of the revolution in each country and the international communist movement.

If the Party in each country is to maintain independence within the international communist movement, it should, above all, correctly establish *Juche.* Without establishing *Juche* it is unthinkable for the Party in each country to have independence in the international communist movement. Independence is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea and one of its fundamental requirements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"By the establishment of *Juche* we mean holding to the principle of solving for oneself all the problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions at home, and mainly by one's own efforts." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 219.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that for the Korean Communists *Juche* was none other than the Korean revolution and all our activities should be conformed, first of all, to the successful undertaking of our revolution.

The revolution in each country is an international assignment entrusted to the Party and people of that country and each Party assumes responsibility for it before its people and the world people. Victory of the world revolution is attained, above all, through the process in which the revolution in each country is won and the socialist countries grow in scope. Hence, one should successfully carry on the revolution in his country if he is to be really true to the internationalist duty.

The Party and Communists leading revolution bear heavy responsibility before their people for the revolution of their country. What lines and policies the Party sets forth and along what path and in what way it leads the masses — on these hang the destiny of the revolution and the fate of the country and nation.

All this shows that if the master of revolution blindly follows others and copies what others do, he cannot make revolution successfully in his coun-

try.

The master of revolution should hold to independence without fail and live and work at the dictation of his own brain. Only by so doing, can he successfully solve all problems such as determination and implementation of lines and policies in accordance with the actual conditions and interests of his own country.

Only when they adhere to independence and shape thoughts for themselves as the master of the revolution can the Party and Communists engaged in the revolution assimilate the general theories of Marxism-Leninism as their own and properly apply them to the actual conditions of their country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"One who has no political independence and only follows others as instructed by them is a man who has no brain of his own. This brainless man neither can love his own country and people nor can do any work creatively in conformity to the actual conditions he is in." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 488.)

The Party of each country, thoroughly defending the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, should creatively apply them to suit the country's specific conditions so as to build up its own guiding theory on the revolution and construction of the country.

Only when it has its own correct guiding theory, can it map out correct strategies and tactics and lead the revolution and construction along the right path.

Referring to the fact that our Party has always determined its policies independently by creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party that is guided by the idea of *Juche* in its activities, is a revolutionary party that adheres solely to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and determines all its lines and policies independently to suit the actual conditions of our country. Our Party unfolds its struggle against imperialism or opportunism of all hues not implicitly on orders or instructions from anyone but always on the basis of its own faith. Firmly maintaining independence in our activities in this way, we endeavour to unite with friends fighting for the common goal on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and learn from their experiences if they are worthy of learning, which conform with Marxist-Leninist principles and suit the actual conditions of our country." (Answers to the Questions Raised by Correspondent of the Lebanese Newspaper "Al Anwar," p. 10.)

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, our Party, maintaining independence, has accepted other countries' experiences from the critical standpoint and taken correct measures with regard to the questions arising in the international communist movement in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and the interests of the international revolution as well.

Though the communist movement is international and world-wide, each nation and each country should carry on its own revolution respectively and independently. Hence, proletarian internationalist cooperation and solidarity are necessary.

Cooperation and solidarity, however, are practically ensured only when each other's independence is respected. And the relationship of equality can be maintained and true cooperation be secured between big and small countries and between big and small parties only when they maintain independence and respect it each other.

It is obvious that there can be no genuine internationalist cohesion where a master-servant relationship exists.

Independence is fundamentally contradictory to flunkeyism and dogmatism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that if one indulged himself in flunkeyism, he would become a fool and if a nation fell in flunkeyism it would reduce the country to ruin.

The principle of independence constitutes a weapon and guarantee for coping with flunkeyism and dogmatism. In order to eliminate harmful effect of flunkeyism and dogmatism that make one lose his brain the principle of independence should be maintained before anything else.

The principle of independence enables one to use his own brain and display his own will to the full to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the situation and interests of the country.

The principle of independence and that of proletarian internationalism are not contradictory to each other but they are closely linked in the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Independence advocated by us by no means conflicts with proletarian internationalism, it is, on the contrary, aimed to strengthen it further still. Independence should serve the end of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 64.)

Proletarian internationalism requires each Party to independently and successfully carry on the revolution in its country, firmly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and, on this basis, make contribution to the development of the international revolutionary movement.

If one fails to successfully carry on the revolution in his own country and discharge his national duty with credit, blindly tailing after others without independence, it will be no more than an empty talk whatever he may say about internationalism.

One should maintain independence and carry on successfully the revolution and construction in his own country, and thus make substantial contributions to forcefully promoting the advance of the world revolution and to defending Marxism-Leninism further still, firmly safeguarding its purity.

Independence is also in full accord with proletarian internationalism in the sense of consolidating unity and cooperation between the fraternal Parties and countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Respect for independence is prerequisite and basic to the unity and cooperation of the fraternal Parties. This unity and cooperation can be truly voluntary, solid and comradely only if all of them respect each other's independence." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*. Vol. IV, p. 346.)

The Communist and Workers' Parties and socialist countries unite not by the request of others but for the successful execution of the revolution in their own countries and the world revolution.

The mutual relations of the Communist and Workers' Parties and the socialist countries are based on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely cooperation, and there can be no superior-inferior relationship within the ranks of the international communist movement.

If independence is not maintained, it will bring forth all hues of deviations in the mutual relations of the fraternal Parties and countries and make it impossible to attain a truly indestructible internationalist unity.

All this shows that independence has proceeded from a high sense of internationalist solidarity and duty to successfully carry on the revolution in one's own country and make positive contribution to the world revolution on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and that there cannot be such proletarian internationalism as separated from independence.

If one rejects independence on the pretext of internationalism, artificially confronting the latter with the former, it means after all a denial of internationalism itself. Proletarian internationalism is an internationalism between the independent Parties and countries, and so long as independence is not ensured, there can be no internationalism whatsoever.

Meanwhile, if one places national egoism in the first place, disregards the common interests of the international revolution and gives up the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and his class stand under the signboard of independence, it also has nothing in common with independence advocated by the Communists.

It is a sacred duty for the Communists fighting for the victory of the international revolution to strengthen in every way the internationalist solidarity and cooperation with the working class and revolutionary peoples of the whole world, while maintaining independence.

* * *

The history of the Korean revolution which has been carried on for over 40 years under the excellent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung shows explicitly that the stand of strengthening internationalist solidarity while adhering to independence is the most correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary one which leads the revolution in each country to victory and contributes to the development of the world revolution.

The whole course of the Korean revolution was a course of the fierce class struggle against enemies within and without and a course of the struggle for overcoming all hues of counter-revolutionary trends and carrying through independent revolutionary lines.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught time and again that to maintain independence and carry on the Korean revolution successfully amounts in itself to be most loyal to internationalism, and has led our Party to fight on that principle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party, always regarding it as the prime internationalist duty for the Korean Communists and the Korean people to carry out the Korean revolution successfully, has striven for the victory of that revolution and made every effort to strengthen the

international solidarity of our revolution and promote the development of the international revolutionary movement as a whole." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 306.)

From the first years of his revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as the prime task to establish *Juche* on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the historical lessons of the communist movement, put forward independent and original lines and policies at every stage of the development of our revolution and led our people to victory at all times.

Abiding by his steadfast stand that the master of the Korean revolution was the Koreans and no one could carry out the Korean revolution in their stead, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down independent and scientific revolutionary lines, strategies and tactics and led the fifteen-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle to ruin Japanese imperialism and accomplish the national liberation and the restoration of the country's independence.

Following liberation, our Party and people, in accordance with the independent line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, carried out in a short space of time the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the first of its kind in the history of the revolution of our working class, turned the northern half of the country into the solid base of the Korean revolution and, relying upon that base, achieved a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Then, according to the independent line, we completed the agricultural cooperativization and the socialist transformation of private trade and industry in a matter of 4 to 5 years even under the difficult post-war circumstances in which everything was destroyed and everything was short, and laid the solid foundations for an independent national economy.

Under the conditions in which our country just freed from the state of a backward colony was divided into the north and the south and directly confronted with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, how to build up a new society and how to lead the Korean revolution as a whole posed itself as a new problem unprecedented in the international communist movement.

However, our Party, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, boldly raised and executed everything that was required by the Korean revolution and conformed with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the reality of our country, without being restrained by certain ready-made formulas or propositions. And the more difficult the situation was, the more firmly it maintained the independent stand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We formulated our policies independently by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies. That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 535.)

It is indeed because our Party, under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has firmly maintained the *Juche*-motivated stand and solved all problems independently that it has not ever made any of the Right or Left deviations in its lines and has achieved great victories and successes in the socialist revolution and construction.

That our Party has successfully carried out the Korean revolution by adhering to independence constitutes in itself the greatest contribution to the development of the international revolutionary movement and the best implementation of the internationalist duty entrusted to the Korean Communists and people.

This can be said from the fact that our Party is contributing to the development of the world revolutionary movement with the achievements and experiences it has gained by maintaining independence and successfully carrying out the socialist construction and that it is making a substantial contribution to attaining the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement by unfolding the struggle against all shades of opportunism at its own discretion and in conformity with its own conditions.

Especially, the most tremendous contribution our Party has made to the international revolutionary movement by holding to independence is that it has safeguarded the purity of Marxism-Leninism and further developed it to suit the requirements of the development of the revolution in our times and enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international communist movement with its new creative experiences in the revolution and construction.

In our era in which the revolution has entered a new higher stage there arise lots of difficult questions to be solved anew while firmly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has solved originally and most properly many fundamental problems of principled significance which arose anew on the way of advance towards socialism and communism following the establishment of the socialist system.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system created by Comrade Kim Il Sung have rendered a scientific elucidation to the problem of improving and perfecting the Party and state guidance and guiding and managing the large-scale socialist economy, which is one of the basic problems determining the success in the building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" gave an exhaustive answer, for the first time, to the basic principles for the ultimate solution of the rural question and to the ways and means for going over to communism.

The new lines, policies and outstanding revolutionary theories elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung — the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, a line which clarified the principled ways and means for successfully carrying on revolution and construction under the condition that we are confronted with imperialism; the policy of properly combining the political and ideological unity of the popular masses, the main motive force of the development of socialist society, with class struggle; the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society; the theory on the ideological and material fortresses to be conquered without fail on the way to socialism and communism; the question of transition period and proletarian dictatorship; the question of the complete victory and ultimate victory of socialism, etc. —light up brightly the most correct way which leads towards communism following the establishment of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist document which has elucidated with his genius insight the lawfulness of the development of the socialist economy and scientifically clarified the important theoretical and practical problems whose solution is urgently required by socialist economic construction. It is also a powerful theoretical and practical weapon in the hands of the peoples fighting for the building of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also put forward the basic strategy of the world revolution on directing the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism; the policy of realizing the anti-U.S. imperialist joint action and the anti-U.S. imperialist united front on an international scale; the fighting strategy for the peoples of small countries making revolution to tear limbs off U.S. imperialism by attacking it from all sides; and the revolutionary principles for realizing the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement. All these are of particular significance in accelerating the development of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the international communist movement.

While firmly maintaining independence, our Party has boundlessly prized the internationalist solidarity and cooperation and exerted its utmost efforts to strengthen them.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, our Party has waged a vigorous struggle all along to strengthen unity with the world revolutionary forces, isolate U.S. imperialism and foil its policy of aggression, regarding it as an important guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution to cement international solidarity.

Even under the conditions in which we are waging a strained struggle, directly standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, we are doing all we can to support and assist the revolutionary peoples of the whole world in their struggle against imperialism.

Our Party is continuously holding to the stand that in order to accomplish the unification of the country and win the victory of the Korean revolution on a nation-wide scale unity with the international revolutionary forces should be further cemented while further strengthening, above all, the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic and those in South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation and is unswervingly fighting to promote internationalist solidarity while firmly building up the internal revolutionary forces.

Thus, we have come to have numerous revolutionary comrades in every part of the world and are continuously strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution.

In the future, too, we will firmly safeguard the banner of proletarian internationalism and do everything in our power to complete the revolution of our country and hasten the victory of the world revolution, arming ourselves firmly with the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and holding fast to independence.

All People Study under Parental Care of the State

If you ask any of the students in our country who his parents are, you will get a similar answer: "Our parents are the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Marshal Kim Il Sung."

The blessed educational system under which everyone is duty bound to study and the state takes on the role of parents and bears the responsibility for the education of all the new generation in this land—this is our public educational system established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It has been long since the system of tuition fees was abolished in our country. All pupils and students are issued school uniforms at the change of seasons, textbooks and various other school things by the state in every school term and study to their hearts' content without any worries.

Students of higher technical schools and higher educational institutions receive stipends from the state. This is the reason why they say that the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government are the parents of the pupils and students, in the true sense of the word.

Everywhere in our country, there are schools for children. Besides, as a system of learning while working has been established, not only the rising generation but also all working people are students in our country.

The country where all people study—this is Chollima Korea today.

Everywhere you may go, in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in big industrial cities like Hamhung and Chongjin, or even in out-of-the-way villages, you will find schools erected at places of scenic beauty and there our younger generation study as much as they want, entertaining a high aspiration. The working people also learn new knowledge and science under the educational system of learning while working.

The same may be said of Pungso County in the Kaema Plateau, Ryanggang Province, the remotest area in our country.

Before liberation, the people in the county were on the border of starvation and in rags under the oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords. Moreover, they were unable to learn their mother tongue, removed far from modern civilization.

But today, under the radiant rays of the most advanced socialist system provided by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Pungso County is attaining uninterrupted prosperity as in plain areas. The life of the inhabitants there has become more affluent with every passing day and everyone studies to his heart's content, enjoying happiness.

Before liberation, Pungso County had only a four-year primary school, but today it has 51 schools of various levels with modern educational facilities and there the young people, one-fourth of its inhabitants, study free of charge. This is, indeed, an epoch-making change.

Here is a story about Sinmyong-ri, Pungso County.

Sinmyong-ri is a remotest village, situated far from the county seat.

During Japanese imperialist rule all the villagers were illiterate. So anyone who had received a letter had to cover a distance of tens of *ri* in search of those who would read it to him.

But gone forever is such an era of ignorance and darkness.

In the Sinmyong-ri village illiteracy was completely wiped up soon after liberation and today there are hundreds of graduates of middle schools, higher technical schools and institutions of higher learning.

Before liberation, the peasants there were all illiterate, but today they completed the middle school course through the working people's school and the working people's middle school, and many of them even obtained qualifications for engineers, assistant engineers and specialists through the higher technical schools and the correspondence courses attached to colleges.

The family of old man Choe Jae Hui were tillers of the hillside plots for generations. But in our era of the Workers' Party he has now sent his eight sons and daughters to schools of all levels, from primary school up to institutes of higher learning, for which he need not pay even a penny.

That is why he, referring to the benefits of the public educational system, says: "Before liberation we were too poor to send our children to school. So we were forced to a grief-stricken life, but today the state has set up a school even in this out-of-the-way village for only 20-odd school-age children and is giving free education to them. What a blessed social system!"

It is in the era of the Workers' Party opened up by Comrade Kim Il Sung that the centuries-old aspiration of our people for the education of their children has been materialized for the first time in our history.

As a result, innovators, heroes, scholars and masters of sports and artists who have earned world-wide fame come from ordinary families of the working people.

The Leader saw to it that compulsory primary education was enforced in 1956 and compulsory secondary schooling in 1958 and, on this basis, universal compulsory nine-year technical education from April 1, 1967.

Thanks to the enforcement of universal compulsory nine-year technical education, all children in our country have come to receive free education at state expense from the age of 8 up to 17, that is, until they reach the working age, so that they may harmoniously develop both mentally and physically.

In our country the new generation are growing into fine, national cadres of the future, studying to their hearts' content at Kim Il Sung University, various technical colleges, normal colleges, teachers' colleges, kindergartners' colleges in each province, and many other institutions of higher learning.

Thus, our country has caught up with those countries which embarked upon the road of modern civilization several centuries earlier than our country, and has reached the world's advanced level in the field of education.

The educational system under which one can study while working at production sites has been established in our country.

The factory colleges, a new type of higher educational institutions, are now showing a great vitality as the most superior form of communist education for bringing up reliable intellectuals of the working class at production sites.

In this way, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has opened up a broad way to education before us.

In our country, 3,000,000 pupils and students or one-fourth of the population, are now receiving free education in schools of various levels and the number of those who grew into engineers, assistant engineers and specialists under our benevolent public educational system, is well over 497,000 at present.

Immediately after liberation, the number of engineers was less than 100 in the northern half of the Republic, but today there are many factories and enterprises with more than 1,000 technicians each. This shows that our country has a big contingent of national cadres.

The great educational thought of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his fatherly love for the rising generation shine like the sun over our overseas compatriots.

For the democratic national education of our compatriots in Japan, the fatherly Leader sent to them a huge amount of money totalling more than 9,415,097,000 yen (in Japanese currency) as educational aid funds and scholarships on 36 occasions from 1957 up to now.

Through their experience of life, all the Korean people feel deeply the great revolutionary ideas and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the lofty benevolence of the Leader who shows great care and affection for the rising generation.

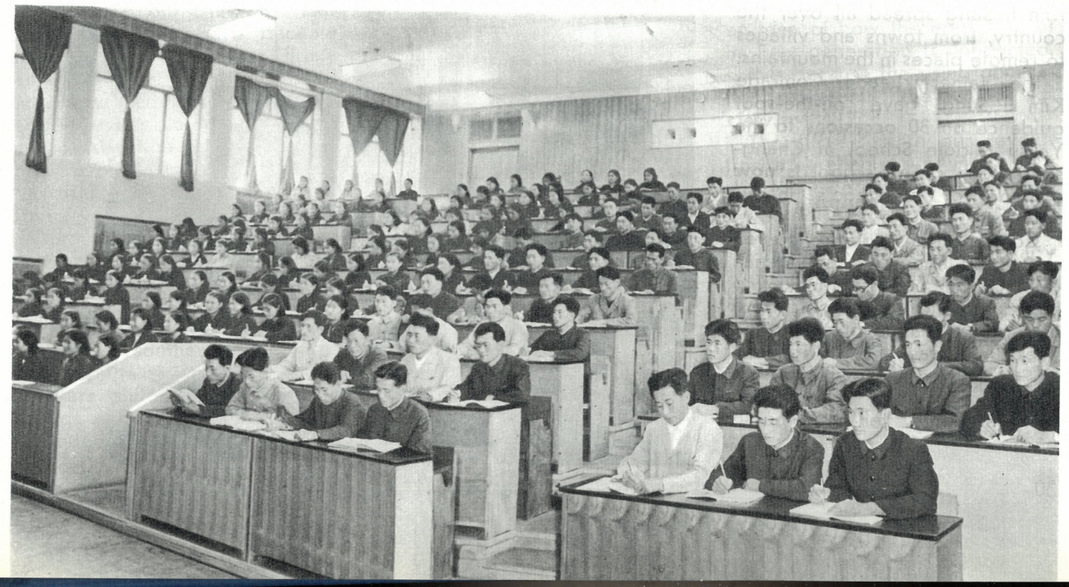
Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To love the future is an important feature of the revolutionary. The revolutionaries fight not for the sake of their own easy life at present but for the sake of a brilliant future, a new happy life of the generations to come, surmounting all hardships and tribulations and devoting to this aim all that is most precious for them."

Our superior system of public education is a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As far back as the arduous period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated, in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the question of enforcing

Students are learning to their hearts' content receiving stipends from the state, under the warm care of the fatherly Leader



compulsory, free education for the children who were deprived of the opportunity of learning by the Japanese imperialists.

Even amidst the fierce struggle for annihilating the Japanese imperialist aggressors, he set up schools in the guerilla bases-the liberated areas and carried on free education.

In this way, the brilliant educational traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea were established by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the arduous struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established the most advanced educational system in this land. Not only that, busy as he was with state affairs, he gave meticulous guidance to and showed deep care for schools, personally visiting them.

As soon as he returned home in triumph, he visited a village in Taedong County, South Pyongan Province, and personally designated the site for building a middle school.

After it was built, Comrade Kim Il Sung named it the Samhung (Three-Prosperity) Middle School, saying that only when the students are equipped with the three requisites—the revolutionary ideas and scientific knowledge, and communist moral traits and sound bodies—they will make the country more prosperous.

Such warm and grateful rays of affection of Comrade Kim Il Sung spread all over the country, from towns and villages to remote places in the mountains.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance on 30 occasions to the Yaksu Middle School in Changsong County. This school is now a model for all schools in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is even concerned about the attendance distance of pupils. Thanks to his great solicitude schools were set up in a remote place in the Paekdu Plateau and at Komitan, an out-of-the-way village in Kangwon Province, even though there are only ten-odd pupils each.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a number of rare animals he had personally caught to Kim Il Sung University so that they might be used in scientific research work and personally visited the university on 75 occasions to give guidance. Thus, in his warm bosom of affection Kim Il Sung University has turned into the highest educational institution, the envy of all people.

He visited factory colleges and instructed the teachers to successfully conduct the developmental education in view of limited time for the worker-students to review their lessons. He saw to it that travelling lectures were organized, with the county as a unit, for the rural students of correspondence course who were busy with farm work. It is under such a meticulous care of his that the workers and peasants of our country now study while working without the least inconvenience to reach the high level of science and technology of college course. Comrade Kim Il Sung spares nothing to provide pupils and students with the best conditions for their study and give them warm fatherly love. He saw to it that the question of pencil production was placed, first of all, on the agenda of the historic first session of the North Korean People's Committee established after liberation, though it had much to do and many other problems to discuss.

Here is another story about how Comrade Kim Il Sung showed a deep concern for building the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

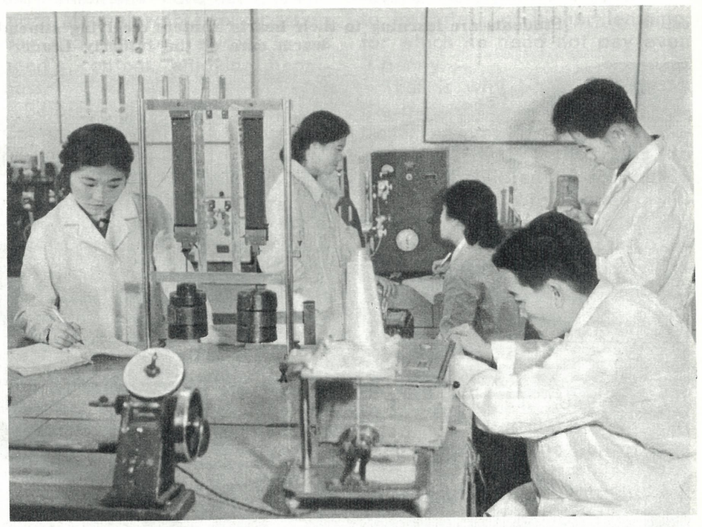
The first of its blueprints drawn up by the designers showed its total floor space with no more than 8,200 square metres.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having checked up the blueprint, told the designers to revise it for a magnificent edifice with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres. Then he said earnestly that nothing should be spared if it is for the children.

This is how the grand Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace sprang up high into the sky.

Thanks to such profound solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, youth and children's halls and children's libraries were erected in large numbers in all parts of the country, and Young Pioneers' rest homes and Young Pioneers' camps were set up in scenic spots.

In industrial districts in our country new intellectuals of the working class unrestrictedly loyal to the Leader are trained in factory colleges under the study-while-work educational system. Photo shows worker-students absorbed in their experiment, broadening the acquired knowledge



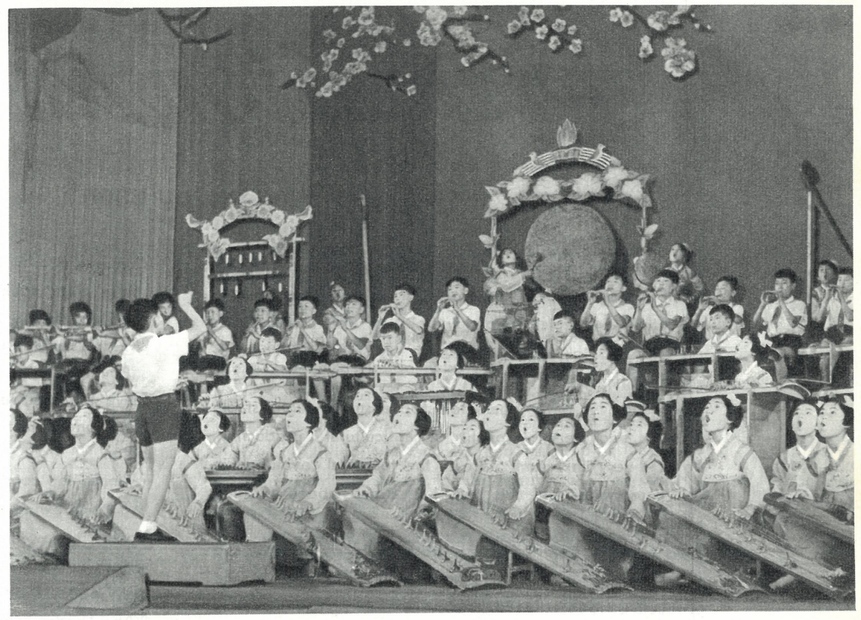
Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung carries on the revolution and construction for the sake of the rising generations and considers the education of the young generation to be a most important question, always devoting the best things to the education and training of the rising generation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the most revolutionary and original idea of education and saw that our public education was turned into a revolutionary education for the country and the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that under socialism the aim of school education was to train the reserves of revolution who would carry forward the revolutionary cause of the working class, and taught that, for the purpose, it was necessary to firmly establish *Juche* in education, combine education with production and theory with practice, revolutionize and working-classize the rising generation and equip them with communist ideas from their childhood and bring them up into new-type men of all-round development, well prepared mentally, morally and physically, so that they could faithfully serve the Korean revolution.

As a result of the brilliant embodiment of the great educational idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung our children, students and youth have become able to arm themselves firmly with the lines and policies of our Party, acquire living knowledge serviceable for revolution and construction and thus grow into revolutionaries of Korea, into true sons and daughters of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our pupils, students and working people studying to their hearts' content under such a fine public educational system always think of the children in the southern half under U.S. imperialist colonial rule, who are suffering from hunger in rags and have no access to education.



Our children are growing with nothing more to desire under the most advanced socialist system established by the fatherly Leader. They are developing their artistic talents fully through art circle activities

In South Korea today, more than 2,000,000 of school-age children are kept out of school and their number increases by 300,000 or more every year.

Miserable is the situation of those who attend school with difficulty.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have militarized schools and turned them into a money-making place.

In South Korea, in order to send a student up to university it is required to pay a huge amount of "school impositions" and "miscellaneous fees" totalling 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 won. This is tantamount to the total of 30 years' wages of a South Korean worker.

Such being the situation, how can the workers and peasants who barely keep body and soul together send their sons and daughters to schools?

Today South Korea has been converted into a land of darkness where ignorance prevails.

The deplorable conditions of South Korea's education are an outcome of the reactionary, anti-popular, colonial enslavement education by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

What a striking contrast has been brought out between the reality of the northern half of the Republic where everyone can study to the fullest measure and that of South Korea where most of children are denied an opportunity of schooling!

One can tell how the future of a country will turn out, if he gets an idea of how the education of its new generation is conducted.

It is because the rising generation represents the future society.

The successors to our revolution are reliably growing: they will too take over and carry forward from generation to generation the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea, bringing into full bloom in this land the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution.

The new generations will make our Republic prosperous for ever.

Irrigation in Korea

KANG DU CHON

In our country today a ramified irrigation network has been spread all over the fields of co-operative farms.

Water-ways stretch to paddy fields as well as dry fields on hills and to high mountains to moisten even the terraced orchards.

Irrigation, a basic guarantee for ensuring high, stable harvests and steady growth of agricultural production, holds a very important place in the technical revolution in our countryside and this task has already been fulfilled basically.

As a result, our agriculture has got rid of drought and flood for ever and become to have a solid material and productive foundation that secures our agriculture from crop failure.

This brilliant history of irrigation has been made thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, mapped out long ago a grand plan for great nature-remaking. In the first spring after liberation he broke ground for the project of the improvement of the Potong-gang River. The project was the first great step in the great nature-remaking including irrigation and forest and water conservancy work carried out in our country.

Referring to the necessity of a large-scale Pyongnam irrigation system at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a plan for extensively conducting irrigation projects so as to convert the fields of the country into ones brimful of life-giving water.

At the ceremony for the completion of the Potong-gang River improvement project held on July 21, 1946, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

... We should continue to carry out the construction work. We should see to it that all of our factories will be put into operation as early as possible and railways and roads be repaired and adjusted. And we should start the Anju irrigation work at an early date....

... We should carry all this work to success by directing several scores of times greater efforts than in the Potong-gang River improvement work.

In the next summer the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the peasants of the Mirim plain, took part in the first transplantation of rice seedlings in the liberated fatherland. After the work was over, he sat with them.

Pointing to a stream, he taught that they should not leave the precious water to flow for nothing but conduct irrigation project to water paddy fields and do farming better.

Under the conditions that the country was sundered into two parts owing to U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea, it was impossible to attain self-sufficiency in provisions in the northern half where the arable lands, especially paddy fields, were limited.

The Leader instructed that the problem of food, like all other matters, must be solved by self-reliance through the great nature-remaking work for overcoming above-mentioned natural limitation.

To turn the northern half which was in want of provisions into a region with food enough and to spare by carrying out irrigation work was of important significance in solidifying the revolutionary base there as firm as a rock and making the material preparations for the country's unification. Therefore, in our country irrigation work started right after liberation in a movement that involved the whole Party and the entire people.

In response to the urgent call of the Leader the people throughout the country came out in irrigation work including the Anju irrigation project, giving rise to a vigorous advance.

That advance, however, was interrupted owing to the Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism.

As soon as the war ended in victory for us, the Leader unfurled a blueprint of irrigation, a great nature-remaking work, which he further elaborated through the conversations with peasants and scientists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Irrigation occupies a very important place in the technical revolution in the rural areas. Unlike industry, agriculture is largely influenced by natural and geographical factors, and particularly by climate. It is the duty of the Communists to lay the solid foundations for a situation in which production will be unaffected by climate changes or other chance factors by conquering and remaking nature, and to provide the people with stable conditions of life."

After the war when the country lay in debris with no steel, cement and electric motor available, irrigation was a very difficult problem to realize.

Under the difficult postwar conditions, however, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that irrigational construction was propelled actively.

The spark of irrigation work and forest and water conservancy work enkindled by Comrade Kim Il Sung among the people grew into a flame to spread fast like a prairie fire in the fields of our countryside, especially with the realization of co-operativization.

Under the active assistance of the working class, our builders and peasants performed a great labour feat by completing the Pyongnam irrigation work in a matter of one year and eight months. The Japanese imperialists had long tried in vain to complete the work to plunder our country of much more rice.

In the course, numerous labour innovators were produced and technicians and skilled workers and reliable cadres of irrigation trained. In this way, the Pyongnam irrigation became a good school for nature-remaking.

In our country from 1954 to the first half of 1958 alone the Pyongnam irrigation, 629 reservoirs, 1,659 water pumping stations and river embankment and coastal breakwater with a aggregate length of over 3,800 km. were built and anti-erosion projects covering more than 9,200 *chongbo* and planting and afforestation work covering over 330,000 *chongbo* were carried out.

As you see, a great success was made in irrigation, notably in paddy irrigation, and it is entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. When the irrigation of dry fields is finished, agriculture of our country will be converted into an advanced one capable of reaping always a high, stable harvest, knowing no calamity in dry fields as well, and thus satisfactorily meeting the demand for provisions and industrial raw materials.

The Leader mapped out a far-reaching plan for the introduction of dry-field irrigation system and organized and mobilized the entire people for its realization.

On the early morning of January 16, 1958, the members of the Saenal Agricultural Co-operative were going to the field. As they reached the foot of Mt. Wangjae-san, they halted at the sight of a familiar figure walking along the snow-covered road.

Sure enough he was the Premier who had sat late last night consulting with members of the co-operative about its work.

But, they did not know that he was elaborating another great plan trodding the snowy path, now musing on something, now looking at distant paddy and dry fields.

In those days when the Three-Year National Economic Plan was fulfilled with success and the people advanced with the Chollima speed to carry out the Five-Year National Economic Plan, there had been laid a solid foundation of heavy industry capable of supporting irrigation and water conservancy work.

The socialist co-operativization which entered the stage of completion created favourable conditions for carrying on large-scale as well as small and medium-scale irrigation projects in a more planned and positive way.

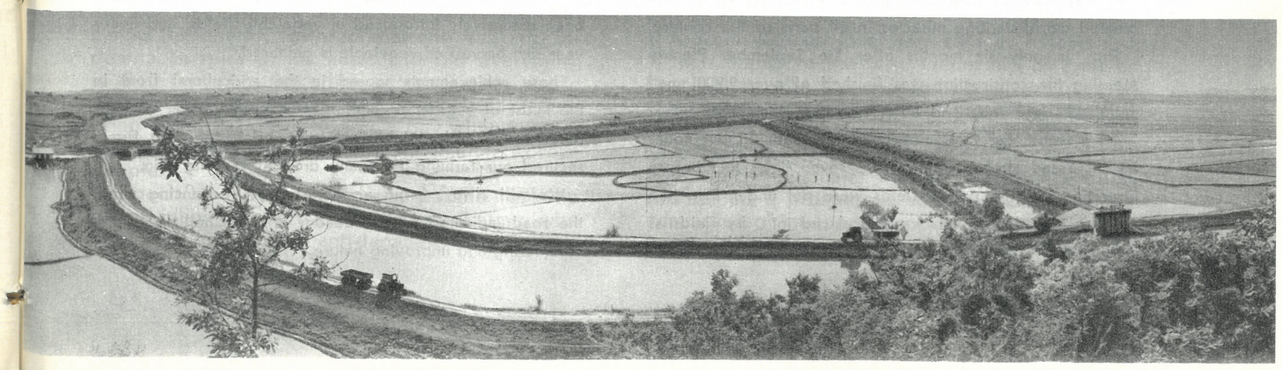
On the basis of a scientific calculation of the matured conditions the Leader was elaborating a plan for carrying out the paddy-field irrigation more extensively and, at the same time, for introducing dry-field irrigation in an all-round way.

That day Comrade Premier again sat with the personnel of the co-operative and, saying that the Saenal Co-operative should take the lead in the struggle to realize the new plan, he taught as follows:

... Irrigation of dry-field makes it possible to reap a fair harvest. The Party intends to irrigate all the dry fields in future.

It is going to try it first in your co-operative and then carry it out throughout the country.

As a result of the implementation of the Party's correct policy of irrigation, our socialist co-op farms are reaping bumper crops every year surmounting any severe drought and flood



The Saenal Co-operative is required to bring about a revolution in dry-field irrigation....

Comrade Premier who had visited the Saenal Co-operative to initiate our people into the irrigation of all the dry-fields of the country left the village. A few days later he personally sent trucks, pumping machines and many other machines and materials and technicians and designing workers for the dry-field irrigation work at the Saenal Co-operative.

The people of the Saenal village came out as one in the irrigation work of pumping up the water of the Chaeryong-gang River through three- and four-stage pumping stations to give life-giving water to dry fields on high and low hills and in the work of creating orchards on the slopes of Mt. Wangjae-san.

In the spring that year, the water of the Chaeryong-gang River streamed into wheat and barley and cotton fields at the foot of the mountains across plains and hills.

When the dry-field irrigation started in this way, the Leader again came to the village and confirmed the ways and advantages of the dry-field irrigation. Afterwards, at the 1958 September Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea he set forth a historic task to basically complete irrigation in the near future by establishing in an all-round way not only the paddy-field irrigation system but the dry-field watering system on the basis of the successes already won.

For the successful implementation of the task of irrigation the Leader, first of all, took measures to continuously increase the acreage of irrigated paddy fields while putting stress on dry-field irrigation in the coastal area of the West Sea and to carry out the irrigation construction with stress laid on forest and water conservancy work for the prevention of flood damage in the coastal area of the East Sea, in conformity to the topography of and the conditions of agricultural production in our country.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the working people throughout the country, smashing conservatism and passivism, have risen up as one man in the great nature-remaking work for covering all paddy and dry fields of the country with an irrigation network so that they may be overflowing with life-giving water, and created world-startling miracles in all parts of the country.

Thus, in only six months after the September Plenary Meeting the construction was finished of over 9,900 small and large reservoirs and other irrigation facilities.

As a result, the total area under irrigation in our country increased already at that time seven times that before liberation; all the paddy fields were put under irrigation and the irrigation system was introduced into dry fields as well. Along with this, the work for afforestation and water-conservancy was also carried out successfully.

In this way the historic task of irrigation was accomplished basically in our country.

At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee and in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung presented programmatic tasks to further consolidate the achievements gained in irrigation and, at the same time, to vigorously carry on irrigation and forest and water-conservancy work in a country-wide, all-people movement.

The movement for securing 700,000 *chongbo* of paddies was thus started.

The Leader always stood in the van of this great movement.

Personally looking around Pungdok plain and Singye-miru-dung, a virgin soil overgrown with trees and grass, and small and large rivers and brooks, he lit in succession the flames of great nature-remaking. Irrigation let rivers flow on the mountainside and run onto the top of mountains. Man-made lakes appeared in every valley and solid embankments were built at every riverside to bring bumper crops for ever.

As a consequence, agricultural production grew rapidly and the northern half of our Republic was converted into a land with food enough and to spare.

In November 1966 Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province, a granary of our country, and consulted with the peasants and scientists, estimating the weight to be added to every grain of rice. In that course, he found a reserve for increased production of grain which nobody could ever think of.

Seeing through that the standing water in the fields in the rainy season gives decisive obstacle to the rice crop, he set forth a huge scheme for draining the fields.

The flames of struggle to completely drain standing water spread over the whole country, with the result that in the first half of 1967 alone a huge project equivalent to one-fourth of the total water-pumping capacity created for 14 years after the war was carried out.

Thanks to the profound solicitudes of the Leader for the improvement of the people's life, water sprinklers have been extensively introduced in vegetable fields, and every year rich harvest of vegetable is gathered.

These achievements scored in the agricultural front in the midst of a great revolutionary upsurge further consolidated the already established irrigation system and firmly secured our farming from any drought or long rain.

We will always bring a good harvest, advancing along the road indicated by the Leader at the Chollima speed, conquering and improving nature.

"The Fatherly Love of Premier Kim Il Sung Sheds Light over the Country Like a Bright Sun"

Today the South Korean people, with boundless reverence for and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are waging a vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle along the road of revolutionary struggle indicated by him.

The South Korean people who are marching forward vigorously along the road of victory, looking up to the great fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation, are burning with unbounded adoration for and fidelity to the Leader who brightly illumines the path of life and struggle ahead of them and extends love to them with a parental feeling.

Looking up at Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was born and spent his boyhood as the "cradleland of the Korean revolution from where the Red sun of revolution rose ushering in a new dawn of the brilliant history over Korea," as the "boundlessly dear home-place of our nation," the South Korean people express deep respect for the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They are admiring the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung as the cradle of revolution in which our Party and the Korean revolution are deeply rooted and as a historic ground where the Red seeds of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and revolutionary struggle sprouted.

Saying that "the family of Premier Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary one noted with intense patriotism, whose successive generations had fought foreign aggressors," a South Korean inhabitant remarked with deep emotion:

"Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok planted in Premier Kim Il Sung in his childhood the patriotic spirit of loving the fatherland and hating the enemy, fostered a strong will and indomitable spirit in his heart and did everything in their power to make him succeed to the cause of revolution steadfastly. Such a fine family could bring about the dawn of a new day when Premier Kim Il Sung would lead the 40 million Korean people."

Especially, the South Korean people look up to and infinitely adore Comrade Kim Il Sung, who organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to smash the gangsterlike Japanese imperialists and realize the restoration of the fatherland, as the peerless patriot, national hero and the "brilliant commander of Mt. Paekdu-san."

An inhabitant of South Korea said:

"Premier Kim Il Sung embarked on the road of revolution in his early years and organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army already at such an early age. Indeed, there is no such a great man as our Premier is in this world.

"When I think of the glorious course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle—the arduous, hard battle for capturing enemy's weapons, the establishment of guerilla bases, the routing of the Japanese imperialist ruffians by superb strategies and tactics and the liberation of the fatherland, I feel ever more deeply that Premier Kim Il Sung is really the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander."

Another South Korean had this to say:

"The anti-Japanese guerillas did not fight with such equipments and weapons as are possessed by the army of today. Going through all rough storms with weapons inferior to the enemy's, all the guerillas, solely upholding the superb leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and defending the Headquarters of the revolution with their own lives, fought sacrificingly under the Red flag for the liberation of the ill-clad and hunger-stricken Korean people and emerged victorious in the end. Premier Kim Il Sung who led such an arduous struggle to victory is really a hero of genius that could never be seen in the history of our country."

The South Korean people boundlessly admire the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his lofty virtues and are burning with unbounded respect and adoration for him.

A South Korean inhabitant said as follows:

"It is thanks to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all for over 40 years solely to the interests of the fatherland and the people that the people in the northern half have built up a dignified sovereign independent state which no enemy will dare to pounce upon and set up a prosperous socialist power, to the admiration of the world people."

"The Koreans enjoying the leadership of

Premier Kim Il Sung are the happiest people in the world. All the achievements made in the northern half of the Republic owe to the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, and it is ascribable entirely to the warm care of the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung that the people in the northern half are so well off as to envy no one in the world. We know clearly that the great achievements of today in the northern half and its hope-filled future are all inconceivable apart from the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung."

The South Korean people are filled with deep respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung who is possessed of lofty virtues and noble traits, calling him a "real Leader living with the people" and a "benevolent father carrying on politics in the interests of the people and giving them much benefits."

A South Korean inhabitant said:
"Premier Kim Il Sung is always among the people. The Premier finds himself everywhere in the country, and when he visits a factory he never forgets to praise even an ordinary worker for what he did. Why shouldn't all people exert their energies on their work! I can clearly understand why Premier Kim Il Sung is called the fatherly Leader by all people."

A South Korean said:
"There is no such a leader who shows so much concern and solicitude for the livelihood of the people as Premier Kim Il Sung does.

"Premier Kim Il Sung shows a meticulous care for the family life of the people, even for the children's clothing and shoes. A mere thought of this makes me envious of the people in the northern half who lead a happy life under the warm sunlight of the Premier."

He further said with emotion:
"There is no place in the northern half which is out of reach of the warm hands of Premier Kim Il Sung. Indeed, the fatherly love of Premier Kim Il Sung sheds light all over the country like a bright sun."

Another inhabitant of South Korea wrote his impressions as follows:

"Premier Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the father of the 40 million Korean people. The free education enforced in the northern half is no such an ordinary one as we have thought to be. Premier Kim Il Sung pays attention even to the matter of students' clothes and shoes and their extra-curricular life.

"The fatherly love of Premier Kim Il Sung! I have come to understand the real meaning of these words. How can even the parents' love for their children be compared with the Leader's great love!..."

The South Korean people who take pride in and honour of having Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, as the sun and Leader of the nation, are burning with an unrestricted loyalty to him.

A South Korean youth made the following determination:
"We will constantly arm ourselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Premier and fight on valiantly to be worthy of the revolutionary soldiers infinitely and single-heartedly faithful to the Premier in any adversities.

"Bearing the Premier's teachings in mind, we will devotedly fight to the last drop of blood to realize his strategic and tactical line for the South Korean revolution and national unification."

A South Korean inhabitant expressed his resolve as follows:

"Whatever persecution and suppression we may suffer in the future we will fight until the day of victory unyieldingly and steadfastly to be true to the name of the revolutionary soldiers of Premier Kim Il Sung. Mindful of the words of Premier Kim Il Sung that the masters of the South Korean revolution are the South Korean people, we will come out in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique."

Another South Korean inhabitant pledged his fervent loyalty, saying:

"I am well aware that the path of the revolution is not smooth. Whatever adversity and difficulty may stand in my way I will fight until victory, looking up to Premier Kim Il Sung, to be worthy of the name of a revolutionary soldier boundlessly loyal to him. So, on the day when the entire 40 million Korean people are embraced in the bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung in the unified fatherland I will have the honour of meeting Premier Kim Il Sung as a full-fledged soldier of the Leader and as a victor."

Since they are ablaze with such feelings of boundless reverence for and fidelity to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people grow warm with talks about him and draw courage and strength from him even under bloody fascist suppression and, scaring neither prison nor scaffold, are waging a valiant struggle even at the enemy's murderous "court" shouting at the top of their voices "Long live General Kim Il Sung."

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean people who are fighting valorously to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unify the fatherland, boundlessly revering the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, armed firmly with his great revolutionary ideas and the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by him.

Anti-U.S. Imperialist, National-Salvation Struggle of the Cambodian People Is Bound to Win

The brigandish military aggression of U.S. imperialism on Cambodia is becoming more villainous with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists are running wild to further intensify and expand their aggressive war on Cambodia under the cunning signboard of the "withdrawal of U.S. troops from Cambodia" in an attempt to get out of their dilemma in Indo-China and attain their aggressive purpose by all means.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilize "B-52" strategic bombers and numerous air-pirates so as to barbarously bomb towns, villages, fields and forests of Cambodia, kill at random guiltless inhabitants and destroy and burn wealth gained by the strenuous labour of the Cambodian people and valuable cultural remains of Khmer.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors drag out the reactionary Rightist troops of Cambodia, the puppet troops of South Vietnam and Tailand to savagely attack the Cambodian patriotic forces and are more viciously committing scorched-earth operation to kill all, destroy all and burn all, while openly scheming to drag additional mercenaries of their vassal states into the operation.

The Nixon clique are continuously supplying munitions of war to reinforce the reactionary Rightist troops of Cambodia on a large scale. They knavishly manoeuvre to drag into their scheme the Japanese militarists and their other stooges.

Not only that, they have mobilized many pirateships, enforced military blockade along the Cambodian coast and are now further strengthening it.

Such is the truth about the so-called "withdrawal of U.S. troops" the U.S. imperialists are raving about.

This reveals more clearly to the world the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism which is escalating its aggressive war against Cambodia behind the curtain of deceptive "withdrawal of U.S. troops," and the crafty aim of the so-called "Nixonism."

The U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Cambodia is a continuation of their long-drawn wicked aggressive machinations against this country.

The U.S. imperialists, who perpetrated all sorts of aggressive and destructive moves against Cambodia, regarding the neutral Cambodia as a thorn in the flesh, expanded the war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos and, at the same time, instigated the Right-wing reactionaries of Cambodia to stage a reactionary military coup d'etat in March. As the Right-wing reactionary puppet regime set up by them was confronted with the crisis of collapse in face of the powerful resistance of the patriotic Cambodian people, the brigandish U.S. imperialist aggressors launched a direct large-scale armed invasion on Cambodia by hurling into her territory tens of thousands of their aggressive forces and the South Vietnamese puppet troops.

The armed aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Cambodian people is the most infamous armed interference for trampling upon the national independence of the people of other country, a dirty colonial aggressive war and a vicious war of destruction and slaughter. U.S. imperialism's aggression against Cambodia is a serious action of destruction and infringement on the national independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of this country, a vicious attack on peace and security in Indo-China and Asia and a challenge to world peace.

The U.S. imperialists calculated that by occupying Cambodia at a stroke and converting it into their colony and a base for striking a military blow from behind they would find a way out of their repeated ignominious defeats in the aggressive war in Viet Nam and would be able to more easily realize their aggressive ambition towards Laos.

Quite contrary to their calculation, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are bogged down deeper into an inescapable mire in face of the strong counterattack of the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China and have been more isolated and rejected from the peoples of the world.

Greatly frightened at the development of the situation, the Nixon clique have resorted to a deceptive machination of "withdrawal of U.S. troops" in an attempt to escape from the denunciation of world public opinion and smooth the people of the United States who have risen in the anti-war movement. But behind this curtain, they are further expanding the aggressive war in a more crafty and heinous manner.

The U.S. imperialists are plotting to attain their aggressive aim at any cost by mobilizing the troops

of their Asian puppets and satellite countries to the maximum, turning their aggressive war against Cambodia into a war of "Asians" and further expanding it.

Taking an active part in this criminal plot of U.S. imperialism are only the stooges of U.S. imperialism such as the Japanese militarists who are mad to reinvade Asia and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea.

The Japanese militarists, who have taken an active part in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam and become an active participant in the provocative machinations of U.S. imperialism for its aggressive war in Korea, conspire with U.S. imperialism in the aggressive war against Cambodia, positively patronizing the latter's armed aggression against Cambodia by saying that it "is inevitable," and giving all sorts of "aid" to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Actively participating in the aggressive war against Cambodia in this way, the Japanese militarists help U.S. imperialism in the realization of the so-called "Nixonism" and, taking advantage of this opportunity, try to accomplish their ambition of reinvading Indo-China and the Southeast Asia. This again reveals the dirty true colours of Japanese militarism as a "shock force" for Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism and its dangerous nature.

In the meantime, a handful of the Asian puppets of U.S. imperialism like the Pak Jung Hi quislings in South Korea are foolishly dreaming to get further "protection" of their masters by positively helping U.S. imperialism in its aggression on Cambodia and prolong their dirty life.

All these facts once again clearly show that U.S. imperialism is, indeed, the most brutal and infamous aggressor.

These frantic manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism for war expansion are nothing but a reckless death-bed struggle, and it will only hasten its ruin.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, pointed out:

"...With nothing can the U.S. imperialists ever save their already declining fate or put down the furious flame of the daily mounting anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

"The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia enjoying active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world will certainly win the struggle for their righteous cause and the U.S. imperialist aggressors will suffer a shameful defeat and be chased out of Indo-China sooner or later."

Thanks to their armed invasion on Cambodia and escalation of the aggressive war to the whole area of Indo-China, the U.S. imperialists have been driven into a tighter corner.

The Cambodian people have risen in the just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and in the flame of this struggle was formed the National United Front of Kampuchea and, under its leadership, the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia was established and the National Liberation Army organized.

Today the Cambodian people and the National Liberation Army, firmly rallied around the Government of National Union led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the National United Front are unfolding valiant armed struggle and other mass movement, inflicting telling blows upon the enemy in all parts of the country and winning brilliant victories.

From the end of March to May last alone the Cambodian National Liberation Army achieved brilliant war results. They killed, wounded and captured almost 40,000 enemies including over 12,000 U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the South Vietnamese puppet troops, shot down some 100 enemy planes, destroyed about 1,000 military cars including tanks and armoured cars and hundreds of guns and mortars and burnt several thousand tons of war materials.

And they have already liberated the vast area and are extending it day by day. In the liberated areas were founded the committees of the National United Front and the people's power organs of all levels.

In the thick of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle the Cambodian National Liberation Army has been further reinforced and grown up as an invincible force. It is winning greater victories in fight.

The brilliant victory won by the Cambodian people shows that the strength of the people who have risen in the sacred struggle to annihilate the enemy is invincible and no force can outdo it.

In keeping pace with the triumphant advance of the fraternal Cambodian people, the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other on the same front against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, are delivering large-scale attacks against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are thus achieving brilliant war results.

Through these struggles the militant solidarity and unity between the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China have been further strengthened.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples held in April strongly demonstrated the firm determination of the peoples of the three countries of Indo-China to wage a resolute uncompromising struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges until they win final victory, grasping arms more firmly and closely united with each other.

The anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation war of resistance the Cambodian people are waging in concert with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples is the just struggle for defending the national independence and sovereignty and achieving the genuine freedom and liberation of their countries and the sacred struggle for peace in Indo-China and Asia.

Therefore, the peoples of the whole world sternly condemn and reject the U.S. imperialist aggression on Cambodia and unanimously support and encourage the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

The peoples in every nook and corner of the world are waging mass protest demonstration unanimously demanding the U.S. imperialists to immediately take their blood-stained hands off Cambodia. They attack the embassies of U.S. imperialism and tear the blood-stained Stars and Stripes. Meanwhile, the revolutionary people of the world extend an active support to the Cambodian people in their just anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle and many countries have already recognized the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The Korean people, together with the peoples of the whole world, strongly condemn the brigandish aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against Cambodia and actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"I once again solemnly declare that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support by all necessary means the fraternal Cambodian people in their righteous anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, till they win a final victory in the war."

The Korean people regard the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, as their own and consider it their deserved international duty to actively support their struggle and will stand by them to the end on the same front against U.S. imperialism, as their comrades-in-arms and brothers.

The U.S. imperialists are meeting with a powerful resistance of the people in their country. The working people and students in the United States continue their stubborn struggle in opposition to the manoeuvres of the war-maniac Nixon clique for the expansion of the aggressive war in Indo-China, staging school strikes, anti-government demonstration, and riots. The situation has so aggravated that the voices opposing the aggressive war of the Nixon clique in Cambodia are heard even in the Congress.

Suffering blows at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists are being further weakened.

All the facts prove that the more the U.S. imperialists intensify the policies of aggression and war, the faster they will meet their ruin. With no desperate machinations, can the U.S. imperialists save their fate of the sunset in Asia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once their aggressive war against Cambodia and the rest of Indochinese countries and withdraw without delay from Indo-China and all the other regions of Asia, taking all the aggressive troops and lethal weapons with them.

Invincible is the just anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the Cambodian people who enjoy powerful support and encouragement of the peoples of the world including the Korean people.

South Korean Schools— Centre of Profiteering

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In South Korea children of the toiling people are denied opportunities for education and schools are used by capitalists as a means of profiteering."

Today in South Korea schools have been reduced to a centre of pillage for the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to cover military spending, to a centre of profiteering for capitalists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the lackeys of U.S. imperialism, levy over 60 kinds of miscellaneous fees on the South Korean pupils and students. Last year, these amounted to some one-third of the total "tax income" of the budget of the puppet regime.

Stepping up preparations for another war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are exploiting more money from students.

Early this year, as against last year, the scoundrels increased the foundation fee imposed upon students of "national and public universities and colleges" by 150 per cent and experiment and practice fees by 40-50 per cent, and boosted the registration fee levied on the students of the private universities and colleges by 20 per cent.

This year the ruffians levied on primary school children more than twice as much brigandish school impositions as last year.

To finish the primary school course a child has to have money equal to an ordinary worker's wage for three years. Such being the case, it is out of the question for the children of poor workers and peasants to attend school.

Today in South Korea some three million children are out of school. They shine shoes to earn a little money and rummage dumps to get something to eat. An increasing number of school children are driven out of schools. Every year over 250,000 primary school children are expelled from schools on an average, unable to pay ever-increasing school impositions.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique appropriate the bulk of money collected from pupils for war preparations and spend little money for education. Therefore, study conditions of school children go from bad to worse.

Primary schools are short of more than 20,000 classrooms. A classroom is jammed with over 120-160 children exceeding the seating capacity several times and classes are operated on the three or four shift system in the majority of schools. Even "open-air classes" are held to fill up the shortage of classrooms.

It is no other than the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who rob the South Korean youth and children of their opportunities for learning and impose all misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

That is why the South Korean youth and students are now fighting vigorously against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have reduced South Korean schools to a centre of profiteering and pillage.

Aquatic Sports Club

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We must see that young people have chance to learn swimming, boating and fishing in the sea. Then they may be more and more inclined to go to the sea, and everyone can acquire a free activity on the sea, not being afraid of it, conquer it and exploit its resources."

In accordance with this teaching of the Leader's our students are given a knowledge of the sea from their primary school days. They are induced to have a longing for the sea and an ardent desire to work on the sea manfully.

In this regard, aquatic sports clubs set up in sea-coast cities such as Wonsan, Shinpo and Nampo play an important role.

The aquatic sports clubs came into being under the deep concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The Leader saw that these clubs were equipped with sufficient facilities including boats, yachts needed for aquatic sports and expert teachers dispatched to them.

Thanks to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's concern for young people, swimming pools have been built in many places and modern boats alloted for their practice on the sea so that they might broaden the knowledge acquired from books.

This shows the extent to which reaches the Leader's parental love for the younger generation, future conquerors of the sea.

Each aquatic sports club is organized with middle school boys and girls who go in for aquatic sports. After school hours they come to the club to have training under the guidance of its expert teachers.

Club members do not confine themselves merely to swimming or boating. Their training includes productive sports, deep-sea fishing, river-crossing by squad or by team and other items.

These aquatic sports help our young people prepare their body and soul for labour and national defence to be worthy of the youth of the aquatic country seabound on three sides.

In the productive sport, for instance, trainees dive into the sea and gather as much seaweeds as possible in a certain space of time. By this means they enrich their knowledge of the sea and increase their swimming and diving capacity.

Deep-sea fishing is a good sport event which closely combines education and productive labour and tempers physical strength, as trainees are made to sail out on the sea and catch as much fish as possible in a set time.

In the military sport, the club members are trained for river-crossing by squad or team, long-distance swimming and boating, which are of great significance in fostering unyielding will and strong fighting spirit and in building up powerful physique.

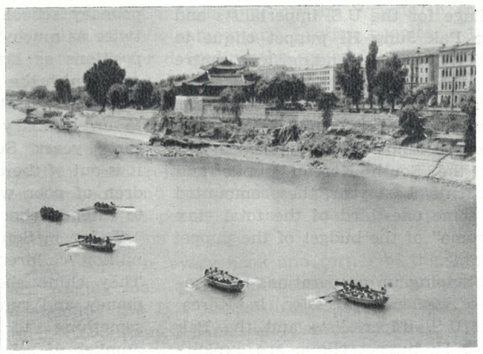
Members of the club, who finished their course at the aquatic sports clubs, go back to their schools to pass on to their class-mates what they learnt at the clubs. The pupils who were given lessons from the club members visit the clubs once or twice a week to have practical training which will consolidate their knowledge.

Boys and girls of inland areas far from the sea, too, prepare themselves as future conquerors of the sea through aquatic sports trainings such as swimming and boating on rivers or lakes.

Besides aquatic sports clubs, in our country there are national defence sports clubs, sports clubs, children's palaces and gymnasiums, where young people conduct after-school athletic activities to their tastes under the guidance of expert teachers.

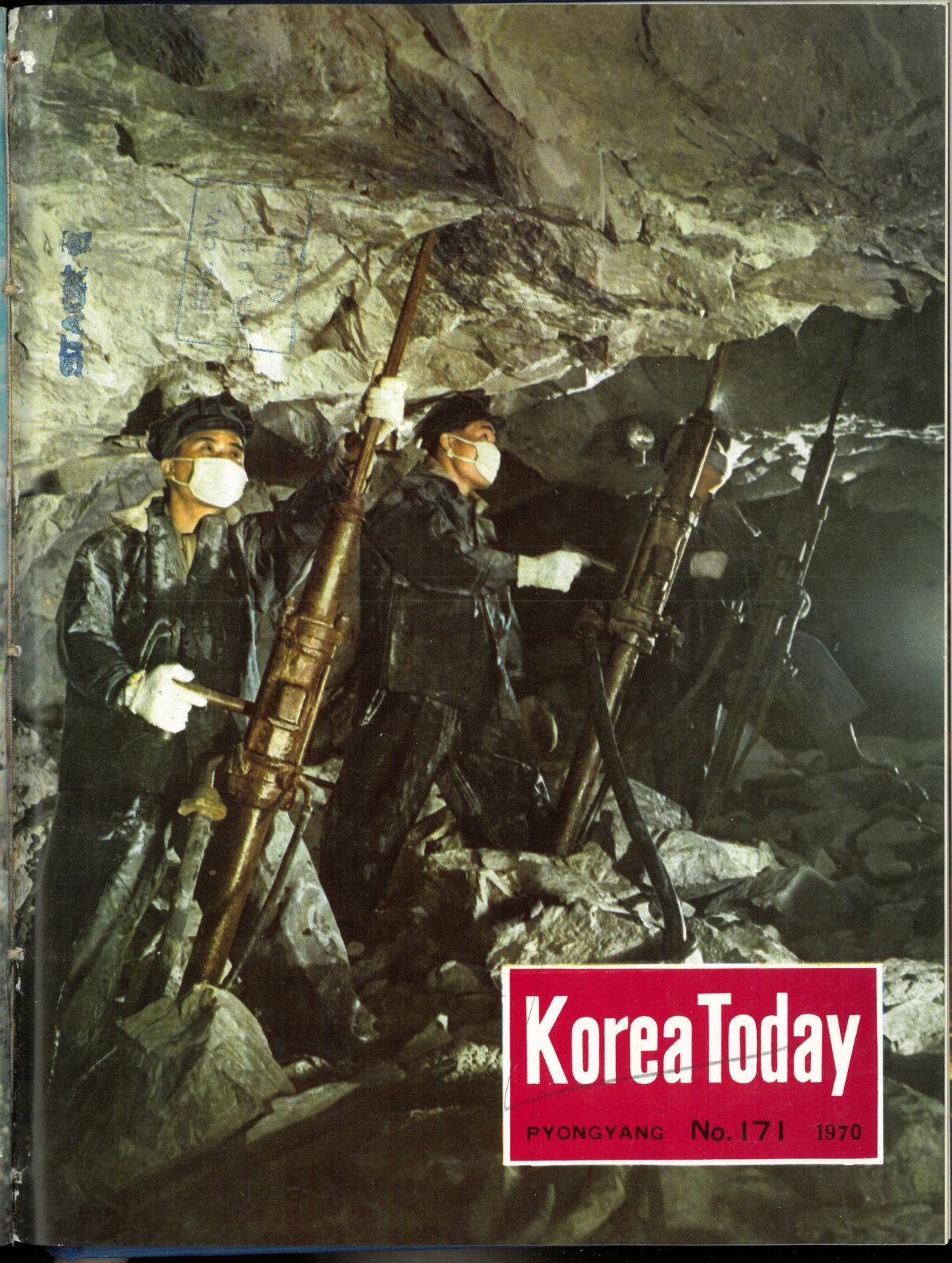
Thus our youngsters are healthily growing up to be true soldiers of the Leader, possessed of knowledge, virtue and health, to be fine builders of socialism and communism.

Boys of the aquatic sports club are usually hardening their bodies for labour and national defence



In the well-appointed nurseries built across the country our children grow happily and stoutly under the deep care of the benevolent father Marshal Kim Il Sung

No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 171 1970